INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 104--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 2 1929 ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MAY DAY CELEBRATED ALL OVER WORLD

Wonderful Display of International Solidarity

POLICE DISPERSE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS

Mammoth Meeting on Chowpatty Sands

PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR OF WORKERS

Bombay Pledges Itself to Work for International Solidarity of Workers

—:o:—

A huge and spectacular May Day procession of over 40,000 workers organised by the Girni Kamgar Union was broken up by the police at its very start at Chowpatty, Bombay, on Wednesday evening following a mammoth meeting on the Chowpatty sands in observation of the May Day.

Although the time fixed for the meeting was 4-30 p.m. thousands of workers began to pour in from an early hour and the atmosphere rent with the cries of "Lal Bavtaki Jai". By the time of the commencement of the meeting there was a vast concourse of people assembled on the open sea face but the noteworthy aspect of it was that they were perfectly peaceful and disciplined. That a mere handful of "Red Badge" volunteers could so wonderfully manage such a tumultuous gathering of over 30,000 people spoke volumes for the discipline and organization of these workers.

POLICE "BANDOBUST"

Simultaneously there was a sudden mobilization of police at the junction of Chowpatty and Sandhurst Bridge. The available police forces including officers attached to the Gamdevi, Lamington Road and Maharbavdi Police Stations were rushed in and stationed at different points in the vicinity, while as the meeting lasted for some hours, the "Burra Sahebs" of the Police force were seen regaling themselves at Vianelli's.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS.

The meeting which occupied more than two hours pledged itself to work for the International solidarity of the workers movement and passed off without any untoward incident.

At the close of the proceedings it was decided to take out a procession which would march along Sandhurst Bridge, Lamington Road, Delisle Road and thence to Parel where the men were to disperse. Accordingly the men were forming themselves into rows for the procession in a perfectly peaceful manner.

DEMONSTRATORS ORDERED TO DISPERSE.

But the Police seemed to have been posted there with the set purpose of stopping the procession. No sooner had the leaders of the procession placed themselves at the head of it, the police made a spectacular rush and surrounded the demonstrators. Superintendent Finan was then seen to approach Mr. Ranadive, the Secretar of the Girni Kamgar Union who was at the head of the procession and ordered him peremptorily to disperse the procession. He is alleged to have gone further and asked Mr. Ranadive to remove the Red Flags.

The atmosphere was till then calm and peaceful but when the police tried to disperse the crowd and break the procession there was a lot of confusion and shouting. The Labour Leaders ordered the procession to break up but the police were already looking to it. The procession was broken up into three groups; one was made to go via the Sandhurst Bridge, the other via the French Road and the third via the Hughes Road. In the rush so caused men huddled against each other and the police pressed on them and it was feared that at any moment there would be a clash between the demonstrators and police. But thanks to the extreme restraint exhibited by the workers nothing untoward happened. The workers marched in large groups towards Parel shouting out "Lal Bavtaki Jai" and "Victory to the Red Flag".

MAMMOTH MEETING ON CHOWPATTY SANDS

—:o:—

Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, presided at a mammoth meeting of the workers held to observe the May Day at Chowpatty on Wednesday evening. Opening the proceedings Mr. Khandalkar said that May 1st was being observed throughout the world as the "Workers' Day". Workers all over the world he said were being oppressed by the capitalists and they had declared this day to raise a protest against it and carry on the struggle of workers' solidarity.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY.

Mr. Deshpande explained the significance and the origin of May Day. Seventy-five years ago in London, he said, some workers were holding a meeting on May 1 and they were fired on at the instance of the capitalists. Since then the workers of England had determined not to forget that grave wrong and thus commenced the observation of May Day. He then explained that the workers' movement was an international one and in the international solidarity of the movement alone lay the emancipation of the working classes.

BOMBAY AND INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. H. Lester Hutchison commenced with the famous quotation of Karl Marx, the world proletariat leader: "Workers of the World Unite, You have a world to gain and nothing to loose except your chains". The speaker said that the large attendance was a proof that workers of Bombay were prepared to take their due share in the international struggle of the world's workers for freedom and a better living wage. There were only two classes in the world "those who eat and those who are eaten". The latter on their part had determined not to be any longer exploited by the capitalists.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker referred to the appointment of the Whitley Commission and said that Indian Labour must severely boycott it.

"WORKERS KNOW NO RELIGION."

A Muslim worker steped on the platform said that the workers' movement knew no caste nor religion. He denounced the efforts of some parties to create a split in the rank and file of Labour by introducing the communal spirit. (Cheers).

Mr. B. T. Ranadive condemned the recent arrests of Labour leaders and said that Government were out to crush the Labour movement.

Mr. Lalji Pendse also made a speech in the same strain. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

GOVT.'S CHALLENGE TO WORKERS.

This meeting of the workers of Bombay declares that the recent wholesale arrests of Labour leaders and their trial at Meerut by the Indian Government are a desperate attempt of British Imperialism to crush the rapidly developing class-conscious movement of Indian workers and the only reply of the Indian working class to this arrogant challenge shall be to increase their solidarity and to intensify their struggle for freedom".

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

"This meeting of the workers of Bombay declares that the Whitley Commission is a dodge of British Imperialism to enable the exploitation of Indian workers to be carried on under favourable circumstances and in a more rough manner and hence it calls upon the class-conscious workers of all India to boycott this Imperialist commission and organised hostile demonstration when the Commission arrives in India.

CALCUTTA CELEBRATES MAY DAY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

May Day was celebrated by the workers to-day evening by holding meetings in different parts of the City under the auspices of the Bengal Workers and Peasants Party. A meeting was held at Hallicay Park, Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt presiding, where speeches were made asking the workers who formed 98 per cent of the population to join together and strive for the political emancipation of the country. Dr. Dutt said the political agitation that was carried on by the so-called leaders was a bourgeosie movement which would benefit the capitalists only. So the workers should take up the political movement of the country themselves.—Free Press.

MAY DAY AS GENERAL HOLIDAY IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, May 1.

Shanghai.—The National Government has issued a proclamation that May Day will be observed as a general holiday.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST EXPELLED FROM PARIS

MAY DAY PRECAUTIONS

PARIS, April 30.

Extraordinary measures are being taken by the Government to meet possible troubles to-morrow. M. Bapselof, the Russian Communist who was organising May Day celebrations, was arrested and expelled to-day.—Free Press Beam Service.

HOW PARIS POLICE "GREETED" MAY DAY

LONDON, May 1.

Paris.—Three-hundred and fourteen persons suspected of "militant Communism" have been arrested. Troops from several provincial garrisons have arrived and the police have been reinforced.—Reuter.

BAN ON MAY DAY IN LITHUANIA

LONDON, May 1.

KOVNO.—The Lithunian Government has forbidden demonstrations and closed down all Socialist organisations.—Reuter.

Two Thousand Guineas Stakes

LONDON, May 1.

At Newmarket to-day, the Two thousand Guineas, Stakes run over one mile, resulted as follows;

"Mr. Jinks"	1
Cragadour	2
Gay Day	3

—Reuter.

SURGEON A. K. DALAL.

Dr. A. K. Dalal, Bombay's eminent surgeon whose sudden death at an early age of 43 is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers

WHOM TO VOTE FOR

Choose One who Pledges for World Peace

LORD CECIL'S ADVICE TO BRITISH ELECTOR

LONDON April 30.

Lord Cecil replying to a correspondent who solicited advice as to whom to vote for in the election, advises that votes be cast in favour of that candidates who is most eager to work towards the world peace. It is because Lord Cecil thinks that another war like the last will mean unlimited disaster. The country, nay civilsation itself, was threatened with overwhelming catastrophe.—Free Press Beam Service.

Health Officer Shoots Himself

Allahabad, May 1.—It is reported from Jaunpur that Dr. Gulabdas Khanna, M.B.B.S., Health Officer of Jaunpur on hearing the news that he had failed in the examination for Diploma in Public Health shot himself dead on the 21st April. He leaves behind him a widow and three children.—A. P.

TORNADO HAVOC IN MYMENSINGH

—:o:—

Boats sunk & Three Persons Killed

MYMENSINGH, May 1.

An unprecedented and devastating tornado passed over Hussinpur, blowing away the Thana, the Post Office, the High School, and some shops and godowns, and sinking some small boats in the Brahmaputra. Three persons are reported to have been killed and many more are injured. The damage is estimated to be over a lakh.—Free Press.

HOME RULE FOR ALSACE LORRAINE

—:o:—

GERMANY ALLEGED TO BE SUBSIDISING PROPAGANDA

PARIS, April 30.

The Nancy correspondent of the "Paris le Matin", tells his paper that Germany is subsidising and keeping alive the Home Rule agitations in Alsace Lorraine. Nancy is the old capital of Lorraine.—Free Press Beam Service.

HASHIM ON WAY TO KABUL

LARGE FORCE TO FIGHT BACHA

PESHAWAR, April 30.

It is learnt that Sardar Hashim Khan, brother of General Nadir Khan, has, with a large force, started for Kabul with the intention of fighting Bacha-i-Saqao.—Free Press.

"INTERNATIONAL" SUNG IN PARLIAMENT

"To Hell with Simon Commission"

MORE ABOUT DEMONSTRATION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

The House of Commons rang today with the cry: "Down with the Simon Commission", from a stranger in the Commons' gallery. When Mr. Henry Cautley was speaking on the Bridges Bill a young man from the strangers' gallery of the Commons hurled down the House a bundle of leaflets condemning activities of the Simon Commission. Immediately the attendants of the House rushed towards the gallery, but the stranger had quitted the scene earlier.

Later a young woman threw down similar literature which fluttered down the Chamber and was scattered in the direction of Conservative and Liberal benches. The woman stood for a few minutes shouting in strident tones: "Down with torturers", "Down with the Simon Commission", "Down with the Government of murderers of workers." The House was startled and overwhelmed by this unexpected intrusion unprepared therefor since Parnell's trained battalions had disappeared from the Parliamentary scene. Mr. Cautley resumed his seat unable to obtain a hearing in the House strangely perturbed. The leaflet distributed or rather allowed to flutter into the House and settle on the seats by this woman read: "Down with Imperialism", "Release Indian Comrades", "To Hell with the Simon Commission", "British Imperialism Murders Indian Workers", "Down with Imperialist Persecutors", "British Workers Help to Free Indian Comrades", "British Imperialism Murders Indian Workers and Starves British Workers." The statement is signed by the District Committee, the International Class-war Prisoners' Association.

The woman who hurled these pamphlets on to the floor of the House was seated in the middle of a crowded bench. The position gave her time to carry out her project before the attendants of the House restrained her. Later she sang the "International" as she was being expelled from the House. Members picked up the leaflet and began to read the same aloud not heeding Mr. Cautley who had again got on his feet.

The Deputy Speaker called out in vain, "Order, order." The House, however, found time to pass the Bridges Bill in its third reading and thereafter adjourned abruptly.—Free Press Beam Service.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN MEERUT JAIL

Arrested Labour Leaders Ask for Transfer

MR. NARIMAN TO LEAVE FOR MEERUT

Major Rehman Allows Newspapers

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 1.

News of spread of cholera in Meerut Jail was received this afternoon. Two deaths occurred this morning, one in barrack where 11 some of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy Case" were lodged. So far no accused in the "Conspiracy" case has shown any sign of catching the contagicn.

At the news of spread of cholera in the jail accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case were considerably perturbed and they wanted immediate transfer from Meerut either to Bombay or to Calcutta, where with the advantage of a change they will be able to have better defence. —Free Press.

NEWSPAPERS ALLOWED IN MEERUT JAIL

MEERUT, May 1.

The Jail authorities are trying to provide every facility to the accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case and since to-day newspapers have been allowed at their own expenses at the discretion of Major Rahman, Superintendent of the Jail. The papers are selected by province viz the "Civil and Military Gazette" from Lahore, "Leader" and "Pioneer" from Allahabad, "Statesman" from Calcutta and "Times of India" from Bombay. The accused are are very anxious to get permission for the "Hindustan Times", Delhi and some other nationalist dailies.—Free Press.

MEERAT BAIL APPLICATIONS

DR. KITCHLEW TO ARGUE

MEERUT, April 30.

Dr. Kitchlew left Meerut yesterday by the Punjab Mail. He is coming again on the 4th to argue the bail applications of all the accused in the "Conspiracy" case, who have not yet applied for bail. Mr. Langford James wanted a week's notice to prepare the case for all the accused for opposing the bail. The hearing of the bail applications probably comes on the 5th. All the accused desire Dr. Kitchlew to defend them.—Free Press.

CENTRAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE

TO MEET AT MEERUT

MEERUT, April 30.

It is understood that a meeting of the Central Defence Committee will be arranged at Meerut on the 4th and the 5th. Besides the members of the Central Defence Committee, some other leaders and local workers will meet and chalk out the whole plan of defence.—Free Press.

MR. SPRATT FEELS BETTER

BUT PRISONERS ARE LOSING HEALTH

MEERUT, April 30.

Mr. Spratt, one of the under-trial prisoners in the Conspiracy case, who was suffering from high fever, feels better. The Superintendent of the Jail is personally looking after his comforts. But the excessive heat is becoming intolerable, and the prisoners are losing health.—Free Press.

MR. PURAN JOSHI BACK TO MEERUT

MEERUT, May 1.

Mr. Puran Joshi, accused in the alleged Conspiracy Case, arrived at Meerut yesterday, after his Law Final Examination at Allahabad. He is feeling quite fit and looks cheerful.—Free Press.

MORE BAIL APPLICATIONS

MEERUT, May 1.

Another batch of applications for bail will be filed to-morrow, on behalf of the remaining accused. Mr. K. F. Nariman from Bombay, Dr. Kitchlew of Amritzar, and Pandit Gurtu of Allahabad, along with some local lawyers, will appear for the accused and argue the applications for bail on May 6.—Free Press.

WINTERTON'S IGNORANCE

WRONG INFORMATION REGARDING HAPPENINGS IN MEERUT

MEERUT, May 1.

Apropos Earl Winterton's statement in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Saklatwala, it is not a fact that Mr. Milner White is conducting any Magisterial inquiry in connection with the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. Mr. Milner White is working as the District Magistrate of the Muzaffarnagar District, and has not yet come to Meerut. So far, the District Magistrate of Meerut, Mr. Edye is dealing with the case, and Mr. Shiamsangh Pathak, Magistrate, is working part time for opening the seized papers etc.

Mr. Nariman will be reaching Meerut shortly to watch the case and argue some applications for bail Some local lawyers are filing applications for bail on behalf of the accused.

FURTHER REMAND STILL!

Further remand, it is understood has been asked for by the prosecution, as the present remand expires to-day. Proceedings are likely to be held again in the bungalow of the General-Officer-Commanding, where the Prosecution Office is located. No information has been given to any defence counsel of the time and place of remand proceedings.—Free Press.

TRAM FARES COMPETITION

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Following the Tramway competition of cheap mid-day fares of three pice, the Calcutta Bus Syndicate has also introduced from to-day, cheap mid-day fares on all buses.—Free Press

NEW YORK.

LESS DISPOSITION TO SELL—PRICES RECOVER 22 POINTS ON COVERING—RENEWED LIQUIDATION—RELAPSE OF 15 POINTS—FUTURES IRREGULAR 5 TO 17 POINTS UP.

New York, April 30.

The New York Futures market displayed somewhat better undertone to-day on short covering. There was cessation of heavy selling pressure and prices after opening at unchanged level advanced 22 points during the early part of the session. The weather reports were fairly favourable and there was renewed liquidation which wiped off 15 points the highest level and the market closed irregular with new crop months relatively steadier. The closing quotations were 5 to 7 points higher while new crop months were 17 to 19 points up. Middling American spot prices rallied 5 points and closed at 19.45c.

The New Orleans Futures market ruled steady under covering and closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 18.42c.

To-day's steadiness does not look any more than a natural reaction on covering by shorts influenced by bullish private crop and acreage reports. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. as per their preliminary investigation believe increase of acreage by one per cent. only. If this report proves correct it is rather a bullish factor than the otherwise as if the area under cultivation is only one per cent. more, the ultimate harvested area will be smaller by about 3 1|2 per cent. usual abandonment. However the Garside Service looks for an increase from 3 to 5 per cent. The weekly report of the later authority states that cold weather which followed recent rains proved detrimental to the crop progress during the past week and also hindered preparations for planting. Boll-Weevil are very numerous in the lower half of the cotton belt. Thus it can be seen that crop conditions are somewhat exaggerated and we are inclined to believe that present prices discount a crop of about 16 to 16 1|2 million bales. In the near future the trend of prices will be guided by the action of the professional operators who are credited to be heavily short.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:

July Highest 18.60 (11-51 a.m.), Lowest 18.38 (at the opening).

Reuter:—Market was steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York friends dated 30th April. 1929:—

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—

"Our preliminary investigation indicates acreage increase 1 per cent."

"Think that price level discount favourable outlook."

"Favour purchases."

NEW YORK.

New York, April 30.

May	19.20 plus .05
July	18.45 plus .07
October	18.70 plus .17
December	18.78 plus .13
January	18.78 plus .12
Middling Spot	19.45 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 30.

May	18.50 plus .10
July	18.42 plus .07
Middling Spot	18.42 plus .07

New York, April 30.

New York 10-25 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	19.29
July	18.54
October	18.61

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	19.29
July	18.55
October	18.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 30.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, April 30.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar—September 1.99 cents.

Sugar—December 2.06 cents.

Wheat—July 1.17 1|8 dollars.

Wheat—September 1.21 1|8 dollars.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 30.

May close at 8s. 2-1|2d. up 1|4d.

July close at 8s. 7-1|4d. up 3|8d.

Oct. close at 9s. 0-1|8d. up 5|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

May per bushel Dols. 1.13-3|8 up 1-3|8.

July per bushel Dols. 1.18-3|8 up 1-3|4.

Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.22-1|8 up 1-5|8.

LIVERPOOL.

SHORT COVERING—FRESH BUYING—MARKET STEADY—FUTURES 1 TO 4 POINTS DOWN—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

Owing to the accumulation of selling orders at the opening, prices opened at a decline of 10 to 11 points. As soon as the selling orders were executed, prices recovered rapidly, but again ruled quiet and at noon call were quoted 6 to 7 points under previous close. In the afternoon there was steady covering which in conjunction with fresh buying hardened prices and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 10.03d. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed unchanged to 2 points down with May 9.60 and October 9.64d.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 22 points. Sakellaridis Egyptian spot prices closed 15 points down at 17.60d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

9 a.m.—Light rains in West Texas.

11-10 a.m.—Selling at the opening well taken, later improved on short covering and less offering.

8-35 p.m.—Market steadier. Shorts covering. New buying.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. the following cable:—

"Market steadier consequence of unofficial report large weevil emergence."

"New York cables technical position better; weevil survival large; weather better."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather still very favourable, but market showing better resistance."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Opening	Closing
May	9.74	9.81 —.02
June		9.75 —.01
July	9.74	9.81 —.01
August		9.81 —.01
September		9.82 —.01
October	976	9.84 —.01
November		9.83 —.01
December		9.83 —.02
January	9.76	9.83 —.02
February		9.84 —.02
March	9.79	9.87 —.03
April		9.88 —.04
May		9.89
Middling Spot		10.03 —.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

Scinde Fully Good	6.25 —.10
Scinde Fine	6.50 —.10
Scinde Superfine	6.75 —.10
Bengal Good	6.00 —.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.25 —.10
Bengal Fine	6.50 —.10
Ocrara Good	6.85 —.10
Broach Fully Good	8.20 —.10
Oomra Fine	7.45 —.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.15 —.10
Broach Fine	8.45 —.10
Broach Superfine	8.70 —.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

May	16.86 plus .12
July	17.10 plus .13
October	17.25 plus .32
November	17.25 plus .15
January	17.50 plus .18
March	17.55 plus .13
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.60 —.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 30.

Silver—Business small.

Spot	25 3|16
Forward	25 3|16

GOLD.

London, April 30.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-10 3|4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 7|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 3|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, April 30.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1|4
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.15
T T London on Prague	164.00

BOMBAY

NEW CROP BUSINESS—MARKET STEADY—EASIER LIVERPOOL—HEAVY SELLING.

Bombay, May 1.

The local cotton market again ruled weak on heavy selling by local operators and commission houses. Broach J.-A. opened at Rs. 332 and on some covering prices improved to Rs. 334. Business in New crop Broach cotton for April-May 1930 delivery opened at Rs. 347 and prices advanced to Rs. 349-8 on good demand. Liverpool after opening at a decline of 1 point gave way to 14 points under previous close. The steadiness which was exhibited by the local market soon disappeared with extensive selling. There was no buyers and a nervous feeling prevailed. Quotations at 5-30 closed as under:—

Broach Apl|May	316	8	0
Broach J.|A.	325	4	0
New Broach A.|M.	338	8	0
Oomra May	276	8	0
Oomra July	285	8	0
Bengal May	220	0	0
Bengal July	230	0	0
New Bengal D|J.	256	0	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 1.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	700	23,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,900	1,900
F. G. M. G. Bengal	8,100	8,100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

May	223.70
August	217.40
November	216.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	235	
Bengal F.G.	225	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	215
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300|295	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	285
Yeotmal Fine	290	270
Arvi Fine	290	270
Amraoti Fine	285	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	250
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	250	230
Muthia Fine	240	225|30
Muthia F.G.	230	210
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	265	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	260|70
Burwah Sanavad	265	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	470	
Busoga	480	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	386	350,740
Central India	1,201	348,544
Barsi and Nagar	1,722	228,969
Hyderabad-Gaorni	216	80,494
Berar	2791	707,475
Central Provinces	908	352,876
Total Oomras	7,224	2,069,388
Dholra	361	124,302
N.-W. Provinces		59,497
Rajputana	38	39,654
Sind Punjab	1,195	109,760
Broach	678	176,639
Coompta & Dharwar	340	49,704
Westerns-Northerns	738	23,946
Cocanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		12,504
Persian		1,646
American		4,408
Egyptian and African		52,045
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	10,577	2,723,514

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 1.

1st Sept. to 28th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	9,449	635,778
Japan & China	4,850	1,163,170
Coast Ports		15,134
Up-country by Rail		77,582
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,242
Total	14,299	1,957,906

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 1.

F. P. Bales.	1928|29
Receipts to date	30|4|29 8916000
,, Yesterday do.	20000
Exports to date do.	7213000
Stock at Ports	26|4|29 1428000
,, Interior Towns do.	615000
,, Liverpool	26|4|29 1069000
Visible Supply	26|4|29 3885650
Quantity in Sight do.	14728000

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.)

Bombay, May 1.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Rs. 114/ per ton.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 1.

London Ready 25|3

London Forward 25|3

American City 55/

China Op. 2|5|14, Clo. 2|5|14

Ready 57|12

Chaitra Op .57|10, Hi. 57|10, Clo. 57|10

Vaisakh Op. 57|13, Hi. 57|13, Clo 57|13

Beth Op. 57|13 Hi. 57|13 Clo 57|13

Tejimandi Vaisakh /91/ Jeth 1|1

GOLD.

Ready 21|0|6

Vaisakh 2 1|703

Jeth.

National City 21|7|9

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London April 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers May 41|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers Apl|May 41|3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—

Shipment sellers April 44|3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—

No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London April 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept., per cwt.	12
Oct./Dec., per cwt.	12/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept., per cwt.	12/1-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept., per cwt.	12/1-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 30.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £8:7:6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £18:6:3.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Shipment sellers £18:17:6.

—:o:—

LINSEED.

London, April 30.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £17:15:0.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment sellers May/June £17:15:0.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—

Shipment Hull sellers Apl/May £15:15:0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £18:15:0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/5-1/4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery paid Sept./Dec. 29/0-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 30.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C	19-1|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	134
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	19-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan at 4 pc.	88-1/8
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/8
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	68-1/8
Consols	54-7/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-7/8

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 30.

Demand Bills 484.81

LONDON METALS.

London, April 30.

Copper Braziers £100.

Yellow Metal £79.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £23-7|8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|2.

Tin English Ingots £108-1|4.

BOMBAY READY COTTON.

Bombay, May 1.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their today's report state as under:—

"Ready Cotton continues to be entirely neglected and buyers show such supreme indifference that it is not even possible to value Cotton with anything like accuracy."

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

B C. RATE—

T T 1/5 7/8

D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready

Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May

Banps Buying T T 1|5 31|32 Ready

Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 May.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 May.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—

B.C. T T 276-1/2.

Banks Selling T T 276-1/4.

Banks Buying T T 275 1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 928.

Banks Buying D D 938.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 124 1|2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 122

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 135.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 168 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 4.85 5|16 30th ulto.

Shanghai—London 2|5 7|8 1st inst.

Japan—London 1|10 3|16 30th ulto.

London—Paris 124.15 30th ulto.

London—Belgium 34.935 30th ulto.

London—Switzerland 25.20 30th ulto.

London—Italy 92.65. 30th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4-4-11-1|2 29th ulto.; £4-4-10-3|4 30th ulto.

Silver London Read 25 5|16 29th ulto.; 25 3|16 30th ulto.

Silver London Forward 25 5|16 29th ulto.; 25 3|16 30th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 54 7|8 29th ulto.; 56 30th ulto.

London Discounts 3 mos. 5 3|16 per cent 29th ulto.; 5 3|16 per cent 30th ulto.

London Discounts 6 mos. 5 9|32 per cent 29th ulto.; 5 1|4 per cent 30th ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 3-1|2 per cent.

3 mos. 4 per cent.

6 mos. 4 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Small business. Decline on general selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71|15.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91|14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 102-12-6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-13; 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 102-11-6.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 1.

3 months Discounts 5 3|16 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 1|4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 4 per cent.

One Month 4 per cent.

Three Months 4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib., Spot. —

Sellers d.9-7/8.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Market Dull

OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, May 1.

Cotton Mill Shares opened rather

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 1.

Bombay Dyeing 795; 97! 90; 93; 91.

Century 345; 47; 43; 46.

Colaba 116; 18-2.

Crescent 121.

Fazul 695; 97; 94; 95; 92; 94; 92; 95; 93.

Indore 381; 82.

Madhowji 36.

Nagpur 467, 65.

New Great 200.

Pearl 426; 27; 25; 23; 26; 25.

Simplex 53.

Swadeshi 416; 15.

Burma 800; 793; 95.

Hydro 1135; 30.

Tram 137.

Deff. 218-2, 16, 13, 12.

Ord. 61-4, 59 12.

Bundi 19.

Indian 307, 6, 7.

Katni Ord. 265, 6.

Alcock 277; 88; 80; 77; 81.

very steady on expectation of an early and of the strike as a result of joint conference at the Secretariat. At the outset there was some buying but prices eased off on absence of support. The closing tone was rather dull pending the result of the conference. The general sentiments is rather shaky. Operators are not inclined to enlarge their business and are watching the developments. The rapid decline in prices of raw cotton will be done adverse effect on the textile industry. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened steady and after recording small improvement in prices, to rather heavy liquidation depressed prices.

In cash business in the following scrips was done as under:— E. D. Sassoon As. 8|9, As. 9|- Kastrchand Rs. 9|12, Rs. 9|- Khatau 69|- New City 73|12, 75. Amritsar Patdi 117|- Gujarat Rail 80|- Tapti 640|- India Bank 100|8, 101|- Imperial new 349|12, 348|12, Central Bank 26|14, 21. Andhra Ordinary 575, 577|8, Tata Power 440|- Punjab Cement 11|- 11|2. New India 21|4, 21|2, Jupitar Ince. 9|15. Mercantile 29|12 Scindia 10|1, 10|3. Tata Second Pref 77|- 77|4. Indian Radio 177|8. Tata Construction 50|4, Tata Oil 14|14, 15. B. B. Petrol 4|15|6, 4|15.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 1.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335

Apollo 60 nil 4-8.

Assur Veerji (5) nil 1

Barsi (250) 20y 145

Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.

Bharat (500) 10y 65.

Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.

Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 791|4

Bombay Industrial (20)

Bradbury (250) Nil 145

Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35

Century 100 20y x.d. 346|4

Central India 100f xd. 465

Ceylon 100 nil 22|8

Colaba Land Mill 100 118|2

Crescent 100 9f 121|4

Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12

David 250 nil 222|8

Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.

E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0

Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 172|8

Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93|12

Elphinstone 100 121-8-8.

Fazulbhoy 250 693|12

Finlay 100 10y 87|8

Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200

Gokak 100 208 125|10

Gold Mohur 100 nil 100

Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700

Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 232|8

Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225

Indore Malwa 100 13|2f 382|8

Jamshed 250 nil 20

Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600

Kastoorchand 10 nil 9|4

Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300

Khatau Makanji 100 nil 69

Kohinoor 10|3|1|0 178|12

Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd 1510.

Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7

Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36|4

Madras United 250 7|8i 445

Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975

Mathradas 50 nil 20

Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12

Minerva 80 nil 78

Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.

Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86|4

Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165

New City of Bombay 100 nil 77|8

New Great Eastern 200 10y 200

Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 50

Pearl 210 19f 425

Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340

Premier 10 nil 5|8

Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8|8

Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5|8 63|12

Sholapur 1000 10f 5380.

Simplex 250 nil 55|12

Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7

Swadeshi 100 20f xd. 415

Swan Mills 25 nil 90

Tata Mills 25 nil 40.

Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 X.D. 2200.

Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 100|8

Baroda 500 0|8 76|8

Central 250 21

Eastern £5 xd. 88|8

Imperial 500 40f xd. 1405

Imperial Contributory 125 10f 350

Union 5|11 3-11

P & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f 18|14

Central India Mining 7|8

Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97

Indan Cement 2|10 nil 306|14

New India Assurance 51y 2102

Katni Cement Ord. 100 10-206|4

Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-4

Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147|8

Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd. 19

United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31|11|6f 772|8

Amritsar Patti 100 3|10|0f 120|8

Central Provinces 96-8

Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 98

Gujarat 100 2|4|3f 81

Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4|12|6y 90

Larkhana 100 1f 86

Mandra Bhon 90 1|15|2f 70|8

Mymensingh 100 2|11|6f 98

Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85|8

Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|3 90

Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 95

Sind Light 100 5|7 135

Tapty Valley xd. 643|12

Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 127 xd.

Surat Electric O. 100 5|7y 130

Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 577|8

Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 137|8

Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1130

Tata Power 70,000 nil 437|8

Karachi Electricity 100 2|4i 143|12

Poona Electricity 100 7y 137|8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130

Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80 1185

Indian Cotton 125 17|8y 212|8

Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265

New Berar 500 70y 797|8

New Mofussil 400 30y 500

New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410

Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4|12

Bombay Life Assurance 20 1|4y 45

Empire of India Life 100 30|55

Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11|4 10|4

New India Assurance 6y 21|2

Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1975

Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 7

Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39

Attock Oil 1 nil 30

Belapur Co. 50 nil 16

Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510

Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 210

Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24|4

B. Purma T Corporation 125 795

Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11|12

Jost Engineering 50, 54-13|8, 180

Kemp 200 15 197|8

Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180

Scindia Steam 10| 3

Tata Construction 30 4y 50.

Tata Iron Defd. 211|14

Tata Iron Ord. 59|12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114

Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 88

Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103

Tata Hydro B. 8 110

Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104

Tata Power 7.1|2 p.c. 109

Andhra Valley 7 1|2 p.c. £105

Andhra Valley B. 8 104

Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4|13

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 1.

	Bales.
Cotton	10,577
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,378
Linseed	5,227
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	734
Poppyseeds	292
Groundnuts	3,989
Castorseeds	3,393
Rice	2,022
Myrabollams	3,486
Cottonseeds	1,665
Brani	2,320
Joowar	4,656
Barley	725
Bajree	525
Coal	530 tons.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 30.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-1/2

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	All vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS:

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apl.	11 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th April.	3rd May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th ,,
Yoko Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	25th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa
3rd ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
6th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
8th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

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Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARLU, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

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A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. **Price per tin containing** 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

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Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., incorporated in Bombay in 1919 and having a paid up Capital of over Rupees seventy one lacs has now commenced writing Life Assurance business in addition to Fire, Marine, Motor Accident and other classes of Insurance.

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PLEASING PEARL.

A UNIQUE PREPARATION.

WHICH when kept in mouth produces immence **retentive power.** When boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk drunk daily, enriches the blood; feeds nerves; builds up strength; over comes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains verility. It produces a tonic effect on every function of the body and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression, **once purchased it lasts for life** and is a sure remedy for gonorrhoea Syphilis, piles and Impoteney, etc.,

Canvassers need everywhere.

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Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure

"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed.

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
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LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

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Allahabad.	Lahore City.
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	Lucknow City.
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Benares.	Lyallpur.
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Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of **premium with the Bonus giving** offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
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AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces for the LIFE DEPARTMENT of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (incorporated in Bombay in 1919). Good prospects and liberal terms to persons having influence and in position to write decent business. Please write to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A 32131

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal
THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—On 29/30th March, from B. B. & C. I. Rly Frontier Mail's Second Class compartment, between Sawai-Madhavpur and Grant Road, one BLACK TRUNK, containing one Watch, some Account Books and Clothes. Finder will be given a reward of Rupees one hundred one. Apply Box No. 2279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

P.B. R1578

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN whereas CERTIFICATES Nos. 6990/91 and 8201/5 for 120 shares Nos. 131121/131140 and 133747/133846 and three Dividend Warrants Nos. 931, 952, 934 Vulcan Insurance Company, Bombay in JOSEPH GAREH name, have since long been LOST, MISLEAD or ACCIDENTLY DESTROYED and are to-day considered as cancelled and that Joseph Gareh has applied for Duplicates;

P.B. R1577

TENDERS.

FOREST SALES.

Dharampur State (Surat).

TENDERS will be received in Huzur Office on the 26th June, 1929, for about 20 coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

A. T. MEHTA,
Political Secretary,
Dharampur State.

32163

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS FOR SALE of one tilting furnace at the Municipal Workshops will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 10th day of May, 1929.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for furnace", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office with a deposit of Rs. 50/-.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, will give any further information that may be required.

The furnace can be seen at the Municipal Workshops during office hours.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 30th April, 1929

32162

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY. No. 363 of 1929.

Re: JUSAB HAJI DAWOOD, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as Hosiery Merchant, under the name and Style of Jusab Haji Dawood at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: Messrs. L. SULLEMANJI CURRIMJI & CO., a firm and Messrs. M. K. H. YUSUFALI & CO.
.....Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JUSAB HAJI DAWOOD has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order, of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR.
Ag. Chief Clerk.

32166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..... Rs. 58-0-
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

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WANTED.

A SANITARY ENGINEER for the Public Health Department of the Government of Assam on contract for five years subject to six months' notice on either side.

2. A candidate must be between 30 and 35 years of age, must have had regular training as a Civil Engineer, and must be either at least an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or hold equivalent professional qualifications. He must have specialised in Sanitary Engineering for not less than five years, during which time he must have been engaged in the design and construction of both drainage and water works including deep well boring.

3. The pay of the appointment will be in the following age-scale basis:—

Age last birth day.	Basic pay.	Overseas pay in the case of an officer of non-Asiatic domicile.
	Rs.	£.
30	725	25
31	775	25
32	825	25
33	875	25
34	925	30
35	975	30
36	1025	30
37	1025	30
38	1075	30
39	1125	30

4. Leave terms will be as follows:—

Leave on average pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty with a maximum of four months at a time, to which may be added on medical certificate leave on average or half-average pay up to a maximum of three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay. Three months extraordinary leave without pay may be granted in addition to the leave mentioned above. Leave may be granted after the expiry of the contract; only where it has been applied for during the period of the contract and definitely refused owing to the exigencies of the public service.

5. The post is non-pensionable, but the successful applicant will be required to subscribe each month one twelfth of his pay to a Specialists' Provident Fund to which Government will add a half-yearly bonus of 75 per cent of the subscriptions. Compound interest at a rate to be fixed from time to time by Government will also be added yearly.

6. The officer will be of gazetted rank, and will be entitled to travelling allowance at the rate admissible to a 1st grade officer in Assam in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Rules and Assam Subsidiary Rules. Travelling allowance on first joining the appointment will be given from the last place of residence in India as for journeys on tour.

7. The selected candidate will be required to join without delay.

8. Applications specifying age, qualifications and previous experience together with a medical certificate in original, evidence of age, and copies of certificates and recent testimonials (which will not be returned), will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st July, 1929. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

R. FRIEL,
Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Transferred Departments.

Shillong,
The 27th April, 1929.

32165

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Of gearing materials, "Ford" Motor Car Launches, Padaws, Machwas, Jollyboats, etc.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1929, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the godown opposite to Princess Dock Clock Tower and near Dinshaw Merwan & Co., gearing materials, such as, baskets, shovels, planks, casks slings, dog hooks, crow bars; blocks; gamelas; lorries, spars, Jack screws, etc., etc., and one "FORD" Motor Car

and

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
at Bhaoo Dhaka:—

Launches Mary and Avan; 2 Padaws Nos. 3705 and 5872; 3 Machwas Nos. 3352, 3353 and 5688 and 2 Jollyboats.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED
Rs. 1,35,00,000.

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS-SETTLEMENTS WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION OR MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road, :: BOMBAY

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mchsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkani (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Rg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

WHAT POVERTY OF BLOOD MEANS.

HOW TO COMBAT IT.

Poverty of blood means lack of Iron in the blood, causes Anaemia, Weakness, Nervousness, etc., and makes you feel thoroughly run down and tired of life. This condition is easily remedied by supplying the blood with plenty of Iron and making it rich and red again; the best way to do this is by taking ordinary Iron Jelloids, they are the form of Iron which the blood finds most easy to absorb and are not only easy to take but quite cheap; sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12. They are made in four kinds. No. 1 for children under 12 and delicate ladies. No. 2 for adults. No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong.

Take a course now and you will never regret it.

(1) (Advt.)

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Cars WITH THE VULCAN Insurance Company, Limited

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS for BOMBAY.

1. Messrs. NANJI V. DOSSA & CO., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & CO., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & CO., Khatau Bldg., Marine St., Fort

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age. Functional incapacity etc.
Price:—a phial of 30 Pills. Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar,(Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay

THE
Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
23-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Awarded
Gold Medals in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sparkling, Stimulating and Intoxicating Comedy—
MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
WITH
NANCY CARROL, RICHARD ARLEN, PAUL LUKAS.
A Gripping Tale of the Real, Pulsing Life behind the Gilded Curtains of Make-Believe in the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
World famous play makes a Sensationally Dramatic Film!
"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
featuring
LILI DAMITA
The Story of an Innocent Woman Tortured in the Divorce Court.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDNA LESLIE
and
REGINALD SELLECK
In a Select Programme.
In Conjunction with Cinema
"THE BOOB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BILLIE DOVE in THE YELLOW LILY

Romance as fragrant as a Lily; love as fiery as a passion flower!
8 Parts.
Also THE GRAND NATIONAL.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
LON CHANEY
IN
LONDON AFTER MIDNIGHT
The Greatest Detective Thriller.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out. Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1/4 to 1/2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol. 1,000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 3.

Arrival of the s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of April 18, 6 a.m.

Gymkhana Display, B. E. S. School, Byculla, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 4.

Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Bandra, Sardar Vallabhbhai to preside.

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 5.

Seventh Session of Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Sardar Vallabhdhai to preside.

Civic Addresses to 'Sardar' Vallabhbhai Patel Guzdhar Hall, Andheri, 8-30 a.m.

MONDAY, May 6.

F. E. Exam, S. E. (Civil) Exam., S. E. (Mechanical) Exam., B. E. (Civil) Exam., and B. E. (Mechanical) Exam. Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the K. K. Mandvi School. School premises—6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to preside.

THURSDAY, May 23.

Opening of Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Congress House, Girgaum.

FRIDAY, May 24.

All-India Congress Committee meets. Congress House, Girgaum.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 15th Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Rates to Cabinda, West Africa, via Suez, are revised as follows:—Rs. 3|4 ordinary messages. Re. 1|11 British Government messages. Rs. 2|3 Portuguese Government messages. Deferred charges half of ordinary.

MANDVI K. K. SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the K. K. Mandvi School will be held on Saturday the 4th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). in the K. K. Mandvi School premises. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside on the occasion.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI AT ANDHERI.

The District Local Board of the Bombay Suburban District and the Andheri Notified Area Committee have resolved to present addresses to Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel at Guzdar Hall in Andheri on Sunday the 5th instant at 8-30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of the 30th ultimo and left there the same afternoon.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Macdougall" arrived in Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on 29th evening.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 0 a.m. of 30th April 1929, to 6 a.m. of 1st May 1929:

Smallpox 8 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague 1 attack. Influenza 2 deaths. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 85. Total mortality this day last year was 74.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 1st May 1929 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 8th May 1929 on the usual conditions.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

MUNSHI COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS REPORT

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate M.L.C., has, it is reliably understood submitted its Report to the Government of Bombay. It is understood that the Report is unanimous, and surveys all the physical training activities in the presidency, and recommends the appointment of a Director of Physical Education, a Board of Physical Education and a separate department with a view to introduce compulsory physical training in the primary and the secondary schools. The Report deals with the discussion on all the problems of physical training in schools and recommends early intorduction of compulsion.

ARTS EXHIBITION IN BANGLORE

Under the auspices of the Faculty of Arts, Bangalore Centre, The Sixth All-India Fine Arts Exhibition will be held at Bangalore during the month of July, 1929, under the distinguished presidentship of the Dewan of Mysore. The exhibition will comprise the following Sections:—(1) Western Art Paintings, Drawings, Portrature, Caricature, etc., (2) Indian Art Paintings, Drawings, Portrature, Caricature, etc., (3) Etchings, Woodcuts, Pastels, etc., (4) Miniatures and Sculptures, (5) Applied Arts—Wood, Ivory and Metal Carvings, (6) Architecture and Town-planning, (7) Photographic Art, (8) Decorative Arts, (9) Theatrical Arts and (10) Poster Designs. This exhibition affords a unique opportunity fir all amateurr artists to try their talent in open competitions and win certificates and prizes.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

WEEKLY REPORT.

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 27th April 1929.

The total mortality 583 was 54 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1928 when the mortality was 611 and death rate 24.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 when the average mortality was 633 and death rate 25.8.

Out of the total deaths 142 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 85 attacks (including 1 imported) and 48 deaths.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 421 and compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1928 when the figure was 379 and with the quinquennial average for the corrresponding weeks in the five years (1924-28) viz. 357.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

During the Session of

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS HOUSE COMPOUND IN Girgaum Back Road.

Unique opportunity for dealers in Genuine Swadeshi articles.

Intending exhibitors should write promptly for particulars to the Secretary of the Central Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and thus help the foreign goods boycott movement.

The exhibition will be opened on the 23rd instant and last till the 31st instant.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/1/6, Highest Rs. 52/2/6, Closing Rs. 51/9

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 54/0/6. Highest 54/1/6, Closing 53/7

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/7/6, Lowest 4/6/9, Closing 4/6/10.1/2

Broundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 51/9/6 Highest 51/10/0 Closing 51/2

WAR ON BROTHELS

—:o:—

Vigilence Association Reviews its Work

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association was held on Wednesday evening in the Secretariat, the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna presiding.

The sixth annual report of the association for 1928-29 among other thing stated:

The Brothel area has been visited by Patrols and the information thus obtained was used in our efforts to arouse public opinion regarding flagrant breaches of existing laws and the need of fresh legislation. The Social Purity Committee has plan for reaching High School boys as well as the mill workers by the aid of lectures to be given by competent persons as also the distribution of suitable literature. The Ladies Sub-Committee was formed on Miss Dickinson's departure and has already shown th evalue of their help in the management of the Shelter. The list of members serving on these Sub-Committee is published in this report. We are greatly indebted to all of them for their valuable guidance and help.

NEWSPAPERS THANKED.

We are particularly grateful to the Editors of the local Newspapers, both English and Vernacular, who have uniformly assisted us and given publicity to our work throughout the year.

Appeal.—Finally we would appeal for the support of all right minded citizens, both for their service and their financial aid.

Our Association provides a platform for men and women over 21 years of age, whereon there can be no restrictions of caste or creed. We invite all who are not against us to join us and strengthening our hands.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Our Association deputed two members Miss Dickinson and Mr. B. P. Masani to give oral evidence before the Age of Consent Committee. Our suggestion was that 18 should be the age limit for consent.

PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO.

It occurred to the Committee that a manifesto might be prepared and signatures taken thereon with a view to submit the same to Government. This manifesto was published in the newspapers and we laid stress therein on two points, viz. (1) that the policy of tolerating vice areas be abandoned and (2) that the prostitution act of 1923 be amended so as to provide for the punishment of all brothel keepers. The securing of signatures was undertaken enthusiastically by members of the Societies represented in our Association, copies of the Manifesto were placed in the public libraries and many individuals both men and women applied for copies which were quickly filled up with signatures and returned to the office. We could have obtained thousands of more signatures but when we had about 3,000 we felt the time had arrived to hand them to Government and so on March 22nd last a deputation waited on the Hon'ble the Home Member of the Bombay Government and in your name, presented him with the manifesto backed up by the signatures of 3,000 of our citizens. We are indeed very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Hotson, for the patience with which he heard us then our hands in the task set before us.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna in moving the adoption of the report said:

The total number of women and girls who have passed through the Shelter between February 1st 1928 and January 31st 1929 is 83. These 83 may again be divided into Police cases 54, other rescue cases 12, and Protection cases 17.

In addition to the Shelter cases, where food and lodging is provided free, the help of our workers was sought for the following:—8 Brahmans, 3 Marathas, 4 Banias, 15 Depressed classes, 5 Mahars, 5 Parsis, 8 Europeans, 17 Anglo-Indians, 18 Indian Christians, 1 Arab, 1 Burman and 5 Jews, a total of 90 altogether.

CORPORATION'S SYMPATHY.

The Association was naturally anxious to enlist the sympathy of so important a body as the Bombay Municipal Corporation. At first it looked as if the majority of the members would not side with us. The matter was referred by the Corporatoin to its Law, Procedure and Elections Committee and this Committee was asked to report on the advisability of urging upon Government the desirability of making brothel keeping an offence under the Prostitution Act. The Committee after mature consideration recommended that Government should be approached with a request to undertake legislation in the matter and a resolution to that effect was passed by the Corporation on July 16th of last year. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority and the President was asked to address Government accordingly. We have therefore every reason to be grateful and for his sympathetic attitude throughout. We have never minimised the difficulties with which Government would be faced if brothels were suppressed. Our suggestions were (1) that Government may declare their policy and we urged a definite and immediate declaration that the brothels must go and (2) realising some of the administrative difficulties involved, we suggested the appointment of a small Committee composed of Officers of Government and representatives of social organisations concerned to suggest practical measures for combating these difficulties and counteracting the anticipated consequential evils.

Some thought that we were asking for too much. The Committee however were very hopeful and we feel happy that both our suggestions have been approved by Government.

THE FUTURE.

The future should find an increasingly useful sphere in Bombay for such a body as ours, and whilst the Committee is grateful to every one of you here present as well as to absent friends who have contributed to the good work done by the Association I earnestly appeal to one and all to perserve in your efforts and further to do all you can to help to increase the number of our membership for not only will that mean more funds which we greatly need but will also mean greater interest in this question amongst the public of Bombay.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The report and financial statement for 1928-29 were approved and adopted. Hon. Sir Pheroza Sethna was elected president and Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mrs. F. S. Talayarkhan and Mr. W. H. Neilson, were elected vice-presidents Mr. H. W. Bryant and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas were appointed Hon. Secretaries and Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Hon. Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following committee was appointed for the ensuing year: Miss. M. K. Davis, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. M. A. Moses, Dr. Miss. Perbanoo Mistri, Dr. Sanjana, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Rev. J. Kellock, Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Prof. M. J. Antia, and Mr. Ali Mahomed R. Mecklai.

Miss E. C. Gedge then spoke of the work of the Women's Council in fighting against the prostitution in Bombay and Mr. Meyer Nissim in a brief speech thanked the Government for appointing a committee to amend the Prostitution Act.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminaed the proceedings.

At the end of the meeing the Chairman announced that Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. A. M. Maklai had become Life Members of the Association.

PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT.

The publicity department of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee sends the following:—

Khadi had been vigorously hawked at numerous places in the Karnatak during the months of March and April with the result as under.—

1. Dharwar Rs. 625/0/0 -st to 15th April.
2. Gadag Rs. 325/0/0 1st to 15th April.
3. Hubli Rs. 300/0/0 National week.
4. Hubli Rs. 500/0/0 In March.
5. N. Canara Rs. 1100/0/0 March and April.
6. Athni (Belgaum) Rs. 182/0/0 on 14th April.
7. Guttal (Dharwar) Rs. 16/0/0 on 17th March.
8. Bagalkot (Bijapur) Rs. 180/0/0 National week.

Besides meetings were held in all important places foreign cloth was collected and burnt.

ACTION BY MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS.

1. The Drug (C.P.) municipality has exempted Khadi from terminal tax and adopted it for the dress of municipal peons.
2. Bhusaval (Khandesh) municipality has adopted a resolution approving the principle of boycott of foreign cloth and has done away with Terminal tax on Khadi and uses it for peons' uniform.
3. Halyal (Belgaum) exempts Khadi from Terminal tax and adopts its use for uniforms.
4. Umreth (Gujarat) exempts from Terminal tax all hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi and adopts it for municipal peons' uniforms.
5. Karachi spends Rs. 40,000 annually on Khadi for municipal purposes.

SIMON GIVES HEART TO LIBERALS!

NO BALDWIN, NO MACDONALD AFTER ELECTIONS, SAYS HE

LONDON, April 30.

A splendid reception was given to Sir John and Lady Simon at a special "Welcome Home" luncheon at the National Liberal Club. Lord Reading presided.

Sir John Simon responding to the toast said that the Commission's visit to India was only the first stage of their task and there was left an even more difficult stage still to be undertaken and discharged. The Commission were determined without fear or favour, to do their best.

Sir John alluded to the sustained sympathy with which Indian subjects had followed the news of His Majesty's battle for life and the way in which they had rejoiced at his progress towards recovery. "The wearer of the British Crown had been more firmly established as a Constitutional Sovereign than ever before".

The remainder of Sir John Simon's speech was devoted to Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals "which had aroused more enthusiasm than any other political message since the war". Sir John Simon declared that it was useless expecting a practical policy from people whose hearts were in their boots or whose heads were in the clouds, and hence he prerdicted that the Nation would summon neither Dr. Baldwin nor Dr. MacDonald to cure its ills.

LORD READING'S WELCOME

Lord Reading in the address of welcome said that fourtunately India was outside the arena of political controversy and nothing would be said about it in the next election for all parties, at present, were united with regard to India (cheers). Government's wisdom in selecting Sir John Simon as the Chairman of the Statutory Commission had been fully vindicated and notwithstanding some attempts at demonstration for the purpose of political propaganda Sir John Simon and his colleagues had won admiration all over India for just, thorough and keen examination of problems. "He in himself has justified the great genius this country has for fairness and justice."

Mr. Lloyd George said that nothing could be more momentous than what the Commission had done for India. One of the greatest problems of the future was the best method of co-operation between the great continent which was the cradle of civilisation and the great continent where civilisation had become lusty but rather a brawling infant. It was a problem full of perils and pitfalls and nobody was more fitted to deal with it than Sir John Simon. Mr. Lloyd George described Sir John Simon's speech as one of most brilliant during his career and would give the Liberals real heart.

The guests included Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Manockjee Dadabhai and Dr. Paranjpe.—Reuter.

FATAL JUMP FROM RUNNING TRAM CAR.

Girdharlal Deochand, (48) a cloth merchant of Baroda, came to Bombay on Tuesday morning from his native town for sight seeing. He boarded a tram car at Parel and wanted to go to the Victoria Gardens but jumped from the car before it came to a halt with the result that one of the wheels of the tram car ran over his right knee. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The Coroner's jury in both these cases returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT BANDRA

—:o:—

President's Arrival and Procession

Sardar Vallabbhai Patel, the President elect, and his party are arriving at the Bandra station at 6-15 a.m. (morning) on Friday 3rd instant. Leaders from different parts of Maharashtra will also be arriving about the same time. The suburban public are making preparations to give the Sardar and the other leaders rousing reception at the station platform.

The suburban public in general and the representatives of the different institutions of the suburbs are requested to be present at the platform at 6 a.m. punctually.

A grand procession is being organised to take the leaders through principal streets of the town. The procession will start from Bandra station, will pass through the Bazar Road, D'Monte Street, Old Ghodbunder Road, Turner Road and Waterfield Road and will stop at the Bandra Municipal Schools compound in the Conference Pandal.

Several Scout troops, lathi classes Music parties have expressed their willingness to join the procession and make the procession a success.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS

Mr. S. G. Tendulkar, Captain of the Volunteer Corps-Bandra Session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, writes that all those who have enrolled their names as volunteers are requested to be present at the office of the Conference—Waterfield Road—Bandra School Compound, on Thursday 2nd instant at 6 p.m. (evening) to receive instructions for the work assigned to them and obtain their badges.

LATE DR. A. K. DALAL

PASSINGAWAYOF AN EMINENT BOMBAY SURGEON

After a first class career at the Grant Medical College and after holding Post-graduate appointment under Col. Ashton Street at the Sir J. J. Hospital, Dr. A. K. Dalal proceeded in 1908, with the Government of India Scholarship to England for higher medical studies in Surgery. After taking F.R.C.S. (England), and after holding a resident medical apponitment for 18 months at the Metropolitan Hospital, London, Dr. Dalal returned to Bombay in 1912, where thanks at first, to the help of his previous Chief and subsequently to his skill as a Surgeon and as a Teacher that he secured various appointments at the Grant Medical College and Sir J. J. Hospital, culminating in his appointment as Professor of Surgery and as Senior Surgeon at these Institutions, respectively, being the first Indian to have been appointed these posts. His success in these appointments helped materially the rapid Indianisation at both these Institutions.

Dr. Dalal also gave much assistance to the Authorities of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital in its early organisation. By his devotion to duty and by his skill during the two years that he was attached to it, he laid the foundation of the popularity of this Hospital among the Gujarati Hindu community.

For the work that Dr. Dalal did at the Sir J. J. Hospital during the great war, he was created an O.B.E. He was also made a Justice of the Peace. He was a Member of the Senate of the Bombay University, the Dean of whose Medical Faculty he was elected last year.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Arrangements for Members

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay from the 24th instant.

Those members of the A. I. C. C. who are desirous of having their Boarding and Lodging arrangements in the Congress House are requested to commuicate to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with full particulars of arrivals etc., before the 20th instant.

FATALITIES IN BOMBAY

MALI'S FALL FROM A TREE

Kesu Tatya, a mali, employed at Andheri, was pruning a tree sitting on a dry branch on Tuesday evening, when the branch gave way, and Kesu fell down sustaining fracture of the ribs. He died in the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. C. B. Velkar writes:—

"Will hte Bombay City Volunteer who handed over his fountain pen to me on Sunday the 3rd February last, see me at Bharat Bhuwan Kalbadevi any time during office hours and take back the said fountain pen?"

BOMBAY LEGISLATIV COUNCIL

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS FOR ELECTION

The following notification appears in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extra-ordinary, issued on Wednesday:—

Pursuant to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. Elec. Rolls-L. C. dated the 20th March 1929, a preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls of the following constituencies will be made at the Head Municipal Offices and at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, on the 1st May, 1929 and the Rolls will be open for inspection from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays and from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on other days except Sundays and holidays:—

(1) Bombay City (North) Non-Muhammadan Urban.
(2) Bombay City (South) Non-Muhammadan Urban.
(3) Bombay City Muhammadan Urban.
(4) Bombay City European.

Applications for enrolment should be sent so as to reach the undersigned within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Applications should be in writing and should specify the name in full, age, qualification, residential address of the applicant and the constituency under which the enrolment is sought and be supported by documentary proof of the qualification, e.g., rent receipt, or certificate of payment of or assessment to income tax as the case may be.

DEATH FROM TETANUS WOUND

A quarrel between husband and wife about a month ago proved fatal in the case of the young wife on whose body an inqest will be held to-day (Thursday) by the Coroner. It is alleged about a month ago Hasabai a young Mahomedan woman residing at DeLisle Road was assaulted by her husband Bismilla in the course of a domestic quarel. He used a cane with which he struck her on the palm causing a wound. Later on she developed tetanus and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Wednesday.

TOO SENSITIVE BOY.

Atmaram Krishna a young boy of 16 got tired of his life and committed suicide by taking a dose of opium. He wrote a long letter to his parents stating that he was tired of life and took opinm, as he thought he had disgraced their good name. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent),

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.

Previous Closing Rate		18.45
To-day's Opening Rate	18.35	18.33
Difference	—.10	—.12
To-d-ay's Closing Rate		18.51
Difference		plus .15

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 1.

Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	9.77
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.78
Difference	—.03

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

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Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb.As.13, 1 lb.Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2

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1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

18A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1929.

Maharashtra Conference.

—:o:—

The seventh session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, which will be held at Bandra on Saturday and Sunday next, promises to be an eventful one. It is to be presided over by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel of Bardoli fame, who may be called upon to "Bardolise" at least a part of Maharashtra and to lead the whole province in the All-India struggle that is ahead. The election of the hero of Bardoli as President is not an accident. He is deliberately invited to guide and inspire an agrarian movement that has spontaneously emerged in several talukas of Maharashtra as a protest against Government's unjust, arbitrary and crushing land revenue policy. At least half a dozen talukas have already begun to protest in an organised manner against Government's recent enhancement of land revenue and a few others are expected to join them in the near future. The inevitable struggle may reach a crisis earlier than one expects as Government do not seem disposed to be just or conciliatory, to judge from their attitude towards the ryots of Daseroi and Dholka. The talukas concerned will, therefore, have to be organised by tried hands and prepared for the impending crisis. It is in this task of mass organisation that the expert guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai will be found most invaluable.

It is a truism to say that the first condition of effective mass organisation is the complete unification of the communities and classes in the areas selected for organisation. A remarkable feature of the Bardoli struggle was that the whole taluka fairly obliterated communal and class distinctions. And the united front contributed more to the final success of the struggle than any other single factor. It is gratifying to note that in the agrarian movement in the Maharashtra talukas referred to above, Brahmins and non-Brahmins and all political parties are well united. And thanks to the nation-wide agitation against untouchability, the so-called "depressed" classes too in the talukas may be trusted to make common cause with the "caste" Hindus. We trust the Conference will do everything possible to eradicate untouchability from the whole of Maharashtra. It was unfortunate that the question of untouchability was barked by the last session of the Conference under a fallacious interpretation of the principle that politics must be divorced from religion. Touchables and untouchables must see to it that the mistake is rectified this year. The Conference may or may not consider the question of temple entry, but it is its bounden duty to recognise and, if necessary, fight for the civic rights of the untouchables, such as the right of free access to public wells, schools, courts, etc.

The most important question before the Conference is to devise ways and means to give full effect to the Congress resolution on the complete boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. Maharashtra may be said to be the birthplace of the Swadeshi movement. It may well widen the scope of the Congress resolution without prejudice to the complete boycott of all foreign cloth. There are great possibilities for Khaddar in the rural areas of Maharashtra, and extensive organised Khaddar work in these parts will not only appreciably help the boycott of foreign cloth but will also be an invaluable means of village organisation. We are not a little surprised to read the following in the latest issue of the "Mahratta": "Boycott of foreign cloth—and that too through Khadi—is a rusty and blunted instrument. It can cut no ice. The programme of boycott as at present outlined and conducted, may give some dubious self-satisaction to a few souls but would refuse to march forward." This is certainly a singular view but we doubt if many in Maharashtra share it. The "Mahratta" wants that the "boycott must be extended to all British goods". Such a boycott is no doubt permissible to the extent it is feasible but care should be taken that the bird in the hand is not lost in the hunt for the two in the bush. If the country succeeds in completely boycotting foreign cloth with the joint aid of 300 mills and three million charkas, the people will have the satisfaction of saving 70 crores for the country and of having made some impression upon England. That will be, we suppose, something more than a dubious self-satisfaction.

Difficult Problem.

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The difficulty and complexity of the problem of developing Britain's Colonial Empire, according to Tory ideas of "expansion" and "settlement", was the chief item in Mr. Amery's speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday in introducing the Colonial estimates. As regards the Indian position in the East African territories he made an extremely guarded statement giving a vague assurance in reply to an interpellation about possible modifications in the franchise that "the main basis of the franchise could not be altered except by the consent of the Whites, Indians and Natives". In his speech Mr. Amery has thrown some little light upon the nature of the duties Mr. Sastri has been requested to undertake. This distinguished ambassador from India will accompany Sir Samuel Wilson on his tour of investigation and discuss with him "the very important questions concerning the Indian community."

High tributes were paid to Mr. Sastri both by Mr. Amery and Sir Hilton-Young in the Commons. The latter remarked that "there were misunderstanding and acrimony in East Africa as regards Asiaties" and he hoped the "moderation and single-minded concentration upon high ideals shown by Mr. Sastri could do a great deal to reconcile the different opinions." Indians in East Africa hope too that Mr. Sastri will be able to represent to Whitehall with that consummate mastery of detail and the clarity of vision which distinguish his work their modest and just demands. Mr. Amery, let it be noted, remarked that the problem was more administrative than constitutional. When this is the case, it should not be difficult for Whitehall to insist upon an administrative change in East Africa which guarantees to the Indians and the Natives the fullest opportunities of development in political and economic status. That may not be the White settlers' idea, but that is no reason why Whitehall should not see the justice of it. In the Commons debate Mr. MacDonald, by the way, made the interesting declaration that the Labour Party "would not be bound directly or indirectly by an arrangement which might shortly be made." He hoped no further alienation of lands would be made and this attitude of his is hopeful for Indians. But we know that Labour in office is a different entity from Labour in opposition and we can, therefore, only "wait and see."

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

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When two clever and experienced English lawyers and a resourceful Welsh solicitor, all of them anxious to advance their common political cause, meet together to glorify one another, the Mutual Admiration Society thus formed is sure to function exceedingly well. This was done at the luncheon to welcome Sir John Simon at the National Liberal Club, London on Tuesday. It was a game of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Lord Reading speaking in highly adulatory terms about his brother Liberal chief coolly asserted that the latter had "won admiration all over India"! Mr. Lloyd George made the astounding discovery that "nothing could be more momentous than what the Commission had already done for India." How does he know? Has he already had a glimpse into what the Simon Seven propose to recommend? Sir John Simon repaid the fulsome compliments in the same coin. Let the British elector take, he said, the specific of Dr. Lloyd George and all will be well. But will it?

The Incorrigibles.

—:o:—

Die-hards will not be die-hards if they can read the writing on the wall and make an effort to get out of their political myopia. An excellent illustration of this affliction from political myopia is provided in the outburst of Colonel Napier who complains in the "Morning Post" of the extraordinary ignorance of Englishmen in regard to India. The gallant gentleman is himself an example of this "extraordinary ignorance" when he asks his countrymen to believe that the idea of granting self-government to India is "fantastic and absurd." Having got Moscow on the brain he opines that self-government in India is only comparable to self-government for a federated Europe with Moscow as the centre. It is a cheap kind of cleverness to bring in Moscow to scare away the average British voter, but it is necessary to remind Colonel Napier and his likes that Indians are convinced they will have to win self-government. It will not be "granted".

Europeans' Clamour.

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The European Association and some Anglo-Indian papers have recently been clamouring for more drastic press legislation in the country on the pretext that the Indian Press is carrying on an unscrupulous propaganda calculated to incite class hatred and disaffection against Government. The existing Penal Code is itself more drastic than that of any other civilised Government. But the European fire-eaters light-heartedly clamour for still more drastic laws because they know that they themselves have a privileged position. We know of at least one Anglo-Indian paper that has been for years inciting communal hatred in a most unscrupulous and even vulgar manner. But it is as privileged as Miss Mayo's books. As for outspoken Nationalist Indians, they know that they are special targets but they are preparing themselves to defy any amount of repression.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

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Lament Over Moderate's Loss of Faith

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(By SCRUTATOR).

That out-and-out Conservative champion of the British Empire, "The Empire Review", has been exceedingly alarmed at the phenomenal political situation in India. True to its salt this Tory journal in its latest number has lost no time in warning the British Imperialists of the stern fact that India is fast becoming a united camp and is assuredly slipping out of their grip. The Youths' movement, the rallying of the Moderates to the truly Nationalist or 'Extremist' flag, and above all "the vicious and notorious uncertainty" of the Muslims has more than disturbed its equanimity and placidity.

A "DEPRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE."

In the most desperate strain, which must excite our pity and pathos, this relentless advocate of the Empire and Dominion Theory states:

"Indeed one of the most depressing circumstances of the general situation in British India at the present moment is this—that an influential section of opinion which, for want of a better term, was formerly content to describe itself as Moderate or Liberal has now lost all faith in what might be called Constitutional methods of political advance. It has begun to set its hope upon Mr. Gandhi and his followers; and to argue that only by bringing direct pressure to bear upon Lord Irwin's Government can the aspirations of politically-minded India be realised. That Moderates of the type of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru should have associated themselves with the boycott of the Simon Commission is sufficiently serious; but when leaders of this type, who have previously held high office in the Government of India itself, are prepared to join hands with Mr. Gandhi in his campaign of the boycott of British goods and non-payment of land-revenue, it must be taken as a symptom of a very disquieting situation."

DIVIDE ET IMPERA.

Then mark the unholy glee of this British champion of 'Divide et impera':—

"From the stand-point of the Government of India, there is one gleam of hope: The Mahommedans have amply made it clear that the Nehru Report does not satisfy them and that they are not prepared to join hands with the Congress Party in pressing its acceptance upon Great Britain. But the Mohammedans are notoriously an uncertain quantity; and although the more orthodox section seems for the moment to have won a decisive victory—thanks very largely to the influence of the Aga Khan over Mr. Jinnah and the pro-Hindu Section, an unexpected conjunction of circumstances in regard to Afghanistan may at any time produce a difficult situation. During the next twelve months Lord Irwin's Government is likely to be confronted with the most serious crisis which has occur-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

Under Britain's Thumb.

British diplomacy in Iraq has succeeded in inducing the moderate politicians in the Iraqui legislature to consent to the formation of a cabinet under the premiership of Tawfiq Beg Swaidi, a former Minister of Education. The nervousness which the moderate elements felt at the prospect of facing the bitter opposition of the Nationalists who would have no ministry except one strongly independent in character has evidently evaporated under British exhortations to be courageous. But it is not likely that the courage will endure long, particularly because Nuri Pasha, the Minister of Defence in the new cabinet, has declared himself to be a supporter of British military policy in Iraq. His solution of the problem of defence is "military support of Britain for a long period," a solution thoroughly satisfactory in British eyes, but one which the Iraqui nationalists will not tolerate.

Seeing Through the Game.

Mr. Britten, the Chairman of the American House of Representatives, has lost no time in exposing the farce now being enacted at Geneva in regard to naval disarmament. The proposals of Mr. Gibson were warmly welcomed there by the British representative and Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech at Wakefield eulogised the attitude of America towards the problem of reduction in naval armaments as expressed in the proposals made at Geneva by her representative but he expressed his satisfaction that the consideration of the specific recommendation made by Mr. Gibson in regard to the inclusion of trained reserves "in any scheme of limitation or reduction" was postponed "in deference to the feelings and traditions of other countries." Mr. Britten bluntly tells his countrymen that the Gibson proposals have no chance of being accepted by the League of Nations. Britain has blessed them, of course, and Franco-British diplomacy will see to it that they are—shelved.

Foreigners Not Wanted.

According to a "special" correspondent of the "Times of India", Sir George Schuster "appears to be at a loss to find a suitable Indian for the Chairmanship" of the proposed Banking Enquiry Committee. "Indeed", the correspondent adds, "an Indian Chairman, enjoying the confidence of the other members of the Central Committee, is becoming a problem by itself." The wish is rather too thinly disguised in the thought. If Sir George is at all puzzled by the problem he has a much harder problem to solve, that of getting Indian members of the Central Committee to put up with a non-Indian Chairman. In fact there need be no non-Indian at all on an Indian Banking Committee, let alone a non-Indian Chairman. For one non-Indian competent to be a Chairman, we could easily name three Indians.

What Is Discrimination?

When the European Chambers of Commerce in India requested the Simon Commission in January last to insert a clause in the future Indian Constitution preventing the Indian Legislatures from passing any laws discriminating against any commercial, industrial or agricultural interests, Sir John Simon pointed out the various difficulties of introducing such a clause in the Constitution. He, however, advised the Chambers to consult legal experts and prepare a draft clause for the Commission. The Bombay and Bengal Chambers have accordingly prepared two drafts denying to the Legislatures the right of introducing discriminatory legislation. But, apart from the question of Indians tolerating any check on the internal administration of the country, the clauses are much too sweeping and do not clearly state what constitutes objectionable discrimination and how it differs from protection or safeguarding of weak interests. Legislation meant to protect Indian interests against the rest of the world cannot be properly described as discrimination. Why do not the Chambers begin by persuading England and the Dominions to insert anti-discrimination clauses in their Constitutions?

A Thought For The Day.

"If all good people were clever,
And all clever people were good,
The world would be nicer than ever
We thought that it forcibly could.
But alas! it is seldom or never
The two hit it off as they should;
The good are so hard on the clever,
The clever so rude to the good.

ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH.

A FORGOTTEN EXPERIMENT

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THE POONA VERNACULAR COLLEGE

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(BY M. R. PARANJPE).

Students of the history of Education in India know that the year 1835 is an important date. Macaulay wrote his famous minute in that year and the Government of India decided to use English as the medium of instruction in Indian schools. It is not, however, as well known that for a long time, about thirty years, the Government of Bombay resisted this effort at Westernisation of the Indian schools. They had already chalked out a line for themselves and they were making rapid progress along that line. They were firmly convinced that the Indian masses could assimilate Western ideas only through their mother tongue and, from books translated into Marathi and Gujarati, schools had already begun the teaching of History and Economics, Physics and Higher Mathematics, Medicine and Natural Sciences.

A THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

But the will of the Imperial Government had to be obeyed and slowly but steadily the car of education in Bombay, as in other Provinces, was shunted on to the track of the English medium. In this thirty years' war against the encroachment of an unnatural system, bravely carried on by the Government of Bombay, the last effort was the creation of the vernacular college in Poona, an institution which Mr. Howard, the then D. P. I. earnestly desired, would be a successful rival to the Poona College which is now known as the Deccan College. The Institution was expected to give liberal education like what was given at the Poona College but through Marathi, and in order to ensure the success of the experiment, he appointed well-known scholars as tutors in the Vernacular College Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Kero Laxman Chhatre and Krishnashastri Chiplunkar, were among the first few appointments.

MODEST EXPERIMENT.

Exact details of the experiment are not available; at least I could not get any. It seems that the vernacular college was regarded as an extension of the Training College for Primary Teachers, the third-year students in this Institution being regarded as the first-year students of the Vernacular College. Besides, outsiders also were allowed to attend on payment of small fees. Says Mr. W. H. Smith, the Principal of the College—"The lectures are not exclusively confined to the college students but strangers are permitted to attend on payment

(Continue on Page 10.)

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

—:o:—

Extremely Injurious to National Cause

PT. MALAVIYA'S CALL FOR UNITED ACTION

MADRAS, April 30.

Addressing a huge gathering at the Triplicane Beach this evening Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya traced the results of 150 years of foreign rule and said that instead of looking at the country's interests from the communal point of view, Hindus and Muslims should learn to look at them from the citizenship point of view.

Discussing the present political situation in the country Panditji referred to the idea of lifting the Congress ban on accepting office and pointed out that it would be extremely injurious to the national cause. He asked how England and Englishmen would view their agitation for Swaraj if Congressmen had accepted office under dyarchy. He said there should be united action on the part of Nationalist parties in the coming elections and should show Britain that they would accept nothing less than Dominion Status.

Proceeding Panditji laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth and said: "I do not wish to hurt Englishmen, but I do want that injury that is done to India day by day should cease."

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu presided over the meeting.—Free Press.

THE SAUNDERS' MURDER

CHARGES AGAINST SUKH DEV FRAMED

LAHORE BOMB FIND CASE

LAHORE, April 30.

As directed by the District Magistrate, on an application of Lala Bishannath, Advocate, filed yesterday on behalf of Sukh Dev who was arrested in connection with the Lahore bomb find on April 15th in Kashmiri building, the police to-day submitted the charge-sheet against Sukh Dev wherein it is stated that the accused has been charged under Sections 5 and 6 of the Explosive Substance Act and Section 20 of the Arms Act for alleged recovery of explosives, etc., in his possession along with others. The second charge was under Section 302 read with Section 109, I. P. C., for alleged murder and abetment of murder of Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, in December last.—Free Press.

HOW 18D RATIO IS MAINR TAINED

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MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY SAYS MR. SARKAR

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar reviewed the financial problems facing the country and urged the members to take more lively interest, so that the Chamber might make its voice felt and help in the resuscitation of commercial life.

Referring to the 18d. ratio he said that events of International Finance bear witness against it and the authorities have been compelled to manipulate the currency to keep the exchange at the required level. He criticised the high Bank Rate and said that Indian Banking is passing through severe times on account of the Government's financial policy.

Concluding Mr. Sarkar urged the need for an impartial agency for regulation of currency. It should be possible if they have a central banking institution.

Referring to the Banking Enquiry, he said that plan taken from the unfortunate and unedifying example of the Simon Commission is cumbrous, complicated and carries terms that would kill expeditious work. The duty of the Banking enquiry should be to devise measures to remove the disabilities in so far as they arise from lack of credit facilities and said that any other spirit would have the result of throwing away the greatest opportunity for founding national prosperity through the selfishness and ignorance of others' good end.—Free Press.

Pt. MALAVIYA EXPLAINS

No Internment Order By Nizam

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MADRAS, May 1.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"No order of internment has been issued against me by the Government of Hyderabad. The matter is as follows.—

"The main object of my intended visit to Hyderabad was to seek an interview with His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and to ask him to extend his patronage and support to the Hindu University and also to ask the Hindu Nobles of the State to subscribe to the University funds. I intended to deliver a public lecture on the Hindu University, and another on the idea of God in the Sanathan Dharma.

"I wired to my friend Mr. Waman Rao Naik, telling him of my intention, and sent in advance one of my assistants, to make the necessary arrangements. I was informed by Mr. Wamon Rao that His Exalted Highness will not be in Hyderabad during the days of my intended visit.

"On receipt of the information, I changed my programme and decided to go to Bombay. I received a telegram from the Home Secretary of Hyderabad, with reference to my telegrams. I had sent one to the Prime Minister, in which I had expressed my desire to pay my respects to His Exalted Highness, and another to the Vice-Chancellor of the Oosmania University, telling him that I hoped to visit that University.

"The Home Secretary's telegram said: "With reference to your telegrams, there is no objection to your visiting Hyderabad, on the understanding that you do not participate in any Political, Shuddi, or Sangathan movements or discussions."

I informed the Home Secretary that I have postponed my visit for the present. I intend to visit Hyderabad towards the end of this month or during next month."—Free Press.

COL. GIDNEY IN LIBEL CASE

COURT ORDERS HIM TO PAY RS. 1,000 D AMAGES

RANGOON, April 30.

A decree for Rs. 1,000 has been passed by Justice Dass in favour of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Federation and its President Mr. C. H. Campagnac who sued Col. H. Gidney, M. L. A., President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India for damages of Rs. 3,000 for libels published in "Rangoon Times" in April and May of 1927. —A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TOAMEND MENT BILL

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Expressing its view on Mr. Das's Bill for the amendment of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have informed the Associated Chambers of India and Ceylon, that they take very strong exception to the endeavour to introduce politics into the affairs of the Imperial Bank. They consider it entirely wrong that the business arrangement of the Bank should be subject to Parliamentary control and open to incessant fluctuations, as no Bank could carry on work properly under such circumstances.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

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POONA, April 30

There has again been nearly general rain with locally heavy falls in Assam. Local rain is also reported from East Central Provinces and Madras Deccan and a few falls from Burma, Bengal, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Mysore. A western disturbance is affecting the Frontier where the temperature is above the normal. A temporary advance of the monsoon is probably occurring in Andaman Seas.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Yamethin one and a half; Tavoy a half; Cherrapunji ten; Silchar four; Sibsagar three; Dibrugarh one and a half; Mymensingh one; Tezpur three quarters; Jagdalpur a quarter; Mysore and Bellary a half; and Ahmednagar and Raichur a quarter. Forcast increase in Burma.—A. P.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT LAYS STRESS ON MASS. EDUCATION

POONA, April 29.

The Satara District Conference was held at Chafal under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and was attended by 3000 delegates and visitors. Mr. Deshpande, Chairman of the Reception Committee after describing the historical importance of Chafal as the residence of Saint Ramdas, observed that politics and religion with proper limitations must go hand in hand.

NECESSITY OF MASS

E. D. SASSOON T. R-D, WORKS CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

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The annual meeting of the E. D. Sassoon T. R. D. Works Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. was held on Saturday, the 27th April 1929, under the Presidentship of Mr. Williams, the Manager of the Mills.

At the outset the Chairman read out the report of the Society and moved for its adoption. It showed a sound working of the Society. The members increased by 24, the Share capital by nearly 100, deposits, by the same amount, loans were advanced to the extent of Rs. 11,000 and the same amount nearly was recovered from the members during the year. The Dividend declared was at the rate of 6-3|4 per cent., and the rebate given to the borrowers for their regular repayments was 12-1|2 per cent on their interest amount. Not only this but the Society made a profit of Rs. 1,032-15-11, which was distributed in Usual Reserve Fund, a bonus for the Workers, a rebate and the dividend at the rate of 6-1|4 per cent on the share amount. The Society reduced its rate of interest from 3 pies per month per rupee to 2 pies per month, and applied to extend the limit of members for borrowing from 3 times the monthly salary to 5 times. The Society also has introduced a regular Cumulative Deposit System to encourage members to practise thrift, and the amount so collected exceeds 1,500. After the adoption of the report, the New Managing Committee for the year was elected.

Allahabad, April 30.—A Press communique states:—It is hereby announced for the information of the public that there is no truth in the published rumour that the United Provinces Legislative Council will be dissolved in June and that elections will be held at an early date. —A. P.

WHO SAYS 'FORWARD' IS DEAD?

"She But Changes form through Malevolence of Unkind Hands"

LEADERS GREET "NEW FORWARD"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

"New Forward" founded in the memory of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das" made its first appearance to-day. It is edited by Upendranarayan Neogi who has edited "Forward" since the imprisonment of Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi and printed by Mr. Kunja Behari Sarkar at the "Daily News" Press at 19, British Indian Street from which address the "Forward" was published. In a leading article entitled "Ourselves," it says:—

The new "Forward" heralds a new era in India's history. We have definitely broken with the gloomy past and now look forward to a gilrious future when India will be the mistress of her own destiny, rich in culture and wealth. Of this national renaissance, the "New Forward" will be the exponent. "New Forward" has a mission to fulfill. The Nationalist Party in India desire an organ, all the forward movements want a leadthe vanguard of India's army demands a guide, the renaissance of to-day needs an exponent. All these requirements the "New Forward" will have to fulfill.

VERNACULAR ADJUNCTS.

In a separate announcement five of the directors of "Forward" regret the suspension of publication of papers conducted by Forward Publishing Limited, namely "Forward" which was founded by C. R. Das, the vernacular daily "Banglar Katha" and vernacular weekly "Atma Sakti". The last named two, according to a circular letter issued over the signature of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, will henceforward be published under the titles of "Bangabani" and "Nabasakti." The first issue of "Bangabani" appeared to-day.—A. P.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS

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CALCUTTA, May 1.

The "New Forward" has been the recipient of numerous mesages of goodwill.

Shrimati Basantidevi says:

"In the evening of my isolated life and in my sick-bed, I can still hear the raging storm buffetting and billowing "Forward" through the short span of life ordained to her. She has beome an object of adoration to all those who are capable of any love in Bengal, nay, in the whole of India. Grieve not, for perchance she changes but her form through the falevolence of unkind hands. Look for the blooming flower not before the storm is over, but after it has ceased to blow; for, has not the Poet sung "When the shore is won at last, who will count the billows past?"

WHO SAYS "FORWARD" IS DEAD?

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta says:—

"Who says 'Forward" is dead? 'Forward' which owes its birth to the Deshbandhu, can never die. 'Forward' represents the intense desire of the Indian nation to be free. The spirit of Nationalism cannot be killed by the frowns of the bureaucracy. The symbol of our national tradition the symbol of all that is best and noblest among us, cannot perish. 'Forward' has been hit below the belt, times without number; but such treatment has only resulted in strengthening its hold in the country. To-morrow, as the inheritor of unfulfilled renown, the 'New Forward' will see the light of day. Let the 'New Forward' undertake its mission bravely, so that the 'New Forward' may be overtaken by yet another 'New Forward' before the freedom of the country is achieved."

CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

Acharya, P. C. Ray says:—

"The fearless advocacy of the peoples' cause, had brought upon the devoted head of the 'Forward' the wrath of the powers that be, and the vindictive onslaught. In this unhappy land patriotism is considered by some to be a crime, and the patriot has to court heavy fine, or imprisonment, or both. He hoped that the 'New Forward' would prosper in preaching the gospel of Indian Nationalism.

OTHER MESSAGES

Messages have also been sent by Messrs. Amritlal Bose, N. C Chunder, Naliniranjan Sarkar, Hamendraprasad Ghose, and B C. Chatterjee, wishing success to the 'New Forward.'—Free Press.

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SUBHAS BOSE EXPLAINS

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CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. Subash Bose explaining the reason for the publication of the 'New Forward', 'Bangabani', and 'Nabasakti', says:—

"In the present circumstances of our countrymen, when the wheels of repression are grinding us every day, when so many important problems are looming large before the public eye, and when, in Bengal and Assam, elections are imminent, I feel that I shall be failing in duty if, in our present peril and anxiety, I do not make the fullest use of the training I received at the hands of my departed leader, Deshabandhu C. R. Das. May his memory inspire me in my endeavour, and may the sympathy and support of my countrymen ensure the success of these journals."—Free Press.

Seventh Maharastra Provincial Conference Bandra.

President:—SARDAR OF BARDOLI,

VALLABHBHAI.

To be held on Saturday & Sunday

May 4th and 5th instant.

Throng in numbers and make it a success.

GUJARATI WOMEN'S CONCERT

—:o:—

Effort at Higher Standards

The variety entertainment and concert arranged in aid of the Anandilal Poddar School at Santa Cruz by the "Stri Samaj" and "Friends' Circle" of the suburb at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday should be noticed and noticed at some length, apart from the laudable object of the undertaking For it seemed evident that the Gujarati women of intellectual ability, natural charm and instinctive grace assembled on the occassion, regarded the venture from a point of view other than, that of those who usually use philanthropy as merely a cloak for efforts both slipshod and irresponsible. Mrs. Taraben M. Premhand, who presided on the occasion, struck the right chord when she referred, in her brief speech, to the necessity of efforts towards higher standards in the theatre which remained neglected by women of enlightenment and advanced ideals. The variety entertainment staged by the Gujarati women has supplied therefore, the necessary initiative. It was a bold attempt. And, the risks inherent in the venture were those the organisers were justified in confronting.

ELABORATE PROGRAMME.

Out of an elaborate programme of thirteen items of varied interest three were omitted as they ran short in time. But there were not less than three items of musical and not less than four items of dramatic interest that were more than enough to indicate the praiseworthy character of the performance. "Premnun Moti" although a dramatic theme with rather an obvious and sentimental moral was cleverly rendered by Miss Panna Mehta who played "Yashoda" Mr. Chandravadan, as Sudama appeared to be distracted by zeal, sometimes misplaced, and gesticulation, sometimes unnecessarily emphatic. "Noor Jehan", a theme of infinite possibilities, was fairly well explored by Mr. Lohana. He seemed to possess a remarkable grasp of what one might describe as stage values. His "Salim" was a consistent harmony with the "Noor Jehan" rendered with passive dignity and appreciable effect by Miss Tarangini Mehta. The episodes from the life of Bhagavan Buddha, expressed in pantomime were a clear narrative. Only, if the last scene had been omitted the pantomime would have had a more decidedly dramatic Denouement, "Rahul" the young child evoked with native felicity a tender response from the audience. "The Labour Leader", another theme of absorbing interest, was an opportunity for "Vinayavati" the distracted wife of the "Leader" depicted with great force and pathos by Miss Kapila Khandwalla. The "Labour Leader" although rather tame at the beginning acted with conviction and feeling at the end. The fussy assistant to the surgeon was however, a jarring note for the tragedy. Mrs. Lilavati Desai's song revealed ease in execution, care which is more often than not conspicuous by its absence from the performance of the majority satisfied to regard music as just a social "accomplishment". It was, thus, an achievement and the achievement was rightly, not left un appreciated by the audience.

The "Garba" group was led by a voice whose rich possibilities are only just emerging. Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, who led the "Garba" chorus, has been naturally endowed with the gift which awaits opportunity and intelligent development for a clear manifestation of its artistic values. "Rasa-Lila", more appropriately "Rasa-Mandal", exercised its dramatic appeal more effectively than perhaps the organisers, who were mostly the performers as well anticipated. Here again, it should be observed, Mr. Lohana was a credit to the group. Mrs. Sarojini Mehta led the chorus with infecting vigour and vivacity.

NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT.

The improvement generally, in acting and costumes was noticeable. But the dramatic diction suffered through the high-pitched artificiality in accent, the doubtful acquisition of the "educated" girl. The lighting and black-cloths required more intelligent manipulation. The music remained sadly burdened with the harmonium. And the dance betrayed, once more the violent jerks, another doubtful acquisition of the educated" girl, unconscious of the rhythmic importance of the "Garba" and "Rasa" dance. The "Dana Lila" as recited by the children, was incongruous. And, Saraswati-Stan could have been less of an affair on the parade ground.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Eloquent Tributes to Mr. Sastri

COLONIAL PROBLEMS IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 30.

Mr. Amery in the House of Commons introduced the Colonial estimates. He reviewed "the remarkable and all-round economic development of the Colonies" in the past five years which was reflected in the satisfactory extension of Colonial revenues, particularly East Africa. The Colonies were Britain's best market after India and Australia. Mr. Amery said that there was only one great Colonial primary product —sugar—which was at present in a difficult plight owing to the price war between the American producers, Cuba and Java. He hoped that cotton in Uganda would yield bumper results of 1925. Mr. Amery said that a general expansion demanded continuous improvement and equipment of the administration and organisation.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.

As regards Kenya where the problem of Government was very difficult, Mr. Amery said that Mr. Sastri was not a member of Sir Samuel Wilson's Commission, but he would accompany Sir Samuel Wilson during the whole of the tour to discuss very important questions concerning the Indian community. Mr. Amery was sure that the Indian case could not be argued with greater eloquence and moderation than by Mr. Sastri. The problem was more administrative and developmental than constitutional. Sir Samuel Wilson had to consider the whole problem with which the Hilton Commission had dealt and seek a solution generally and administrative acceptable and then report to the House of Commons.

Sir Edward Hilton-Young welcomed Mr. Sastri's aid to the Wilson Commission and hoped that he would repeat the notable success he had already achieved in reconciling opinions which were seemingly divergent. There were misunderstandings and acrimony in East Arica as regards Asiatics and the moderation and single-minded concentration upon high ideals such as Mr. Sastri had already shown would do a great deal to reconcile the different opinions.

The House of Commons agreed to the Colonial estimates.—Reuter.

GEN. SMUTS' ELECTION CRY

VERY SPEEDY REPATRIATION OF ASIATICS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 30.

Pretoria.—General Smuts in a speech outlined the South African Party's election programme which included the condemnation of German-South African Trade Treaty as a breach of policy of Empire Preference and the adoption of a policy leading to eventual Federation with Rhodesias and some loose form of linking up with other British territories in the north. He made reference to the native question to the national convention, prohibition of Asiatic immigration and a very speedy repatriation of Asiatics.—Reuter.

PREMIER SCENTS DANGER

St. Baldwin's Sermon Film and Morality

RUGBY, April 30.

Speaking at the International Council of Women attended by two hundred delegates from forty countries, the Prime Minister called attention to the existence of many Cinematograph films which were a gross travesty of Western civilisation and the display of which throughout the world constituted one of the greatest dangers to which Western civilisation to-day was subject. At the last Imperial Conference he suggested the matter as one requiring serious consideration and he hoped it would be further considered at the next Imperial Conference. The whole influence of Western races in tropical dependencies of the Empire depended on the respect in which those races were held. If it were gradually instilled into the minds of those more backward in many ways than ours that Western civilisation was a veneer and a sham, not only would we lose all the power of influencing and raising those races in the human scale but we might also imperil the very stability of conditions in lands where Europeans lived in small isolated communities.—B. O. W.

"JIX'S" WAR ON NIGHT CLUBS

—:o:—

ITALIAN BROTHERS BANNED FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, April 30.

Two Italian brothers, proprietors of one of those cheap Soho Restaurants, have been prohibited from entering Great Britain. This is a further phase of Jix's campaign against night clubs and undesirable foreigners.—Free Press Beam Service.

ADVANCE INDIAN MUSIC

SIR ANNAMALAI POUNDS NEW COLLEGE

MADRAS, April 30.

The Hon. Rajah Sir R. M. Annamalai Chettiar has agreed to found and maintain a college of Indian music at Chidambaram for the study of Indian music on scientific lines. The prospectus of the College has been published. Regular work will commence from 11th May. Courses extend over four years in two stages leading to intermediate and diploma. In due course, diploma post course leading to Vidwanship extending over two years will be instituted. Instruction at present will be free. —Free Press.

26 MARWARIS SENTENCED

SEQUEL TO RAID ON BENGAL JUTE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Thakurdas Nundra and 25 other Marwaris were fined Rs. 200 each in default of 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for keeping a gambling house under the name of the Bengal Jute Association, Ltd., at the Royal Exchange place. It might be remembered that on February 27 the police raided the premises and arrested 200 Marwaris, of whom the present accused were sent up and others discharged.—Free Press.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FOR LONDON

TO ARRIVE AT ALEXANDRIA AT SCHEDULED TIME

BAGHDAD, May 1.

After further delay of three hours due to engine trouble, the spare air liner from Basrah left Baghdad at dawn this morning with mails and passengers for London and is due to arrive at Alexandria at the scheduled time to-night. The compression of two days' journey into one entails the flight of nearly a thousand miles.—Reuter.

ACCUSED FURTHER REMANDED

LAHORE, April 30.

The police has taken a further remand for a fortnight of Sukh Dev and two others who were arrested on April 15th in connection with the alleged bomb find in Lahore. Lala Agya Ram, an old Congressman and his mother who were arrested at Amritsar on April 26th last, were also remanded for a fortnight, it is alleged, in connection with the Lahore bomb find case.—Free Press.

NEW OAKLAND--PONTIAC MODELS

—:o:—

Acme of Comfort for Motorists

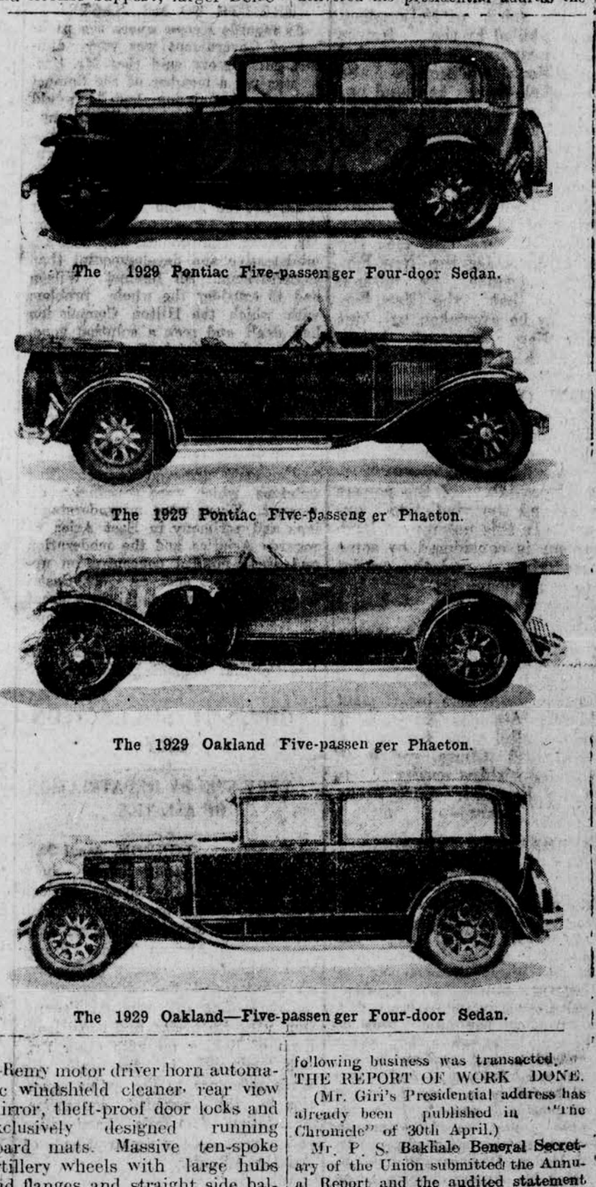
General Motors India Limited announce the production of new Oakland and Pontiac models. The cars were displayed on Wednesday by the Bombay Motor Sales Coy at their show rooms on Hughes Road. The news is of exceptional interest in view of the amazing record set up by Oakland motor cars some months ago. An Oakland captured all the principal prizes at the Calcutta reliability trials held in December last. Another Oakland secured the trophy for beauty of design at the Mysore Dusserah Exhibition. The third Oakland blazed a new trial through Afghanistan en route to Paris and New York. The Oakland is popular in more than 100 countries and it is anticipated that the New Oakland will have a broader appeal than even before because it follows no local trends and yet is able to satisfy a universal sense of beauty and performance. The new cars are distinctive in appearance, differing not only from former Oaklands but from any other car on the road. Duco colour combinations are new and smart. A beautifully proportioned back panel emphasizes its sweeping, low lines. Rear seat has been made five inches wider. The chromium-plated radiator shell departs from the conventional lines. Through a vertical strip running down the centre to the starting crank cover plate a new effect is created. The radiator is protected by an ornamental grill composed of covering diagonal strips. A new emblem, in the form of a shield adorns the radiator shell and the hub caps. The side view reveals an entirely new moulding treatment. A narrow band in a contrasting colour starts immediately behind the radiator shell. On the closed models, as it reaches the windshield, it broadens and divides a narrow part of it continuing up the corner post while the broad part extends the length of the body, decreasing in width again at the hear. Cowl lamps are affixed to a chromium-plated cowl band. Cadet visors are used on all closed models. Tenspoke artillery wheels with a large hub cap and hub flange are standard equipment. The mudguards of one-piece construction have been completely redesigned and are larger and wider than before. Rear mudguards extend lower at the rear end, giving greater protection and improved appearance.

As regards mechanical changes, new steel-draulic brakes have been installed which are individually adjusted and require no special equalisations. Piston displacement has been increased from 212 to 228 cubic inches to give greater speed power and acceleration. The car will travel more than 68 miles per hour and delivers sixty-eight horse-power at 3,000 revolutions per minute. It will accelerate from ten to twenty-five miles per hour in six seconds flat. The engine is rubber mounted on four supports. A new type of steering gear is used, incorporating the worm and half-nut principle with substantial side guides for the half-nut to eliminate any tendency to bind.

NEW PONTIAC—A GREATLY IMPROVED CAR.

The new Pontiac is a greatly improved car from radiator to tail lamp. The bore and stroke of the engine have been increased, giving a displacement of 200 cubic inches with resulting greater power, speed and faster acceleration. It has an engine with counter-weighted crankshaft and harmonic balancer. This means smoothness and silent operation. The new car is also equipped with the newest type of self-energizing, internal expanding mechanical four-wheel brakes which are not affected by mud water or changes in temperature. For the new car Fisher has designed a new and distinctive line of bodies that carries out the stamp of Pontiac individuality. The shell of the radiator, narrow and built up to 35 inches in height, gives to the front the appearance of power and fleetness borne out by the performance of the car. No emblem or name plate marks the front of the radiator shell, but the familiar "Chief's head" is retained. A chrome-plated bar extends vertically from top to bottom of the radiator core. Larger mudguards, full-crowned and with a beaded edge, flare out over the smart low wheels. A forged mudguard tie road replaces the pressed steel road and lamp support formerly used.

A full side view shows to best advantage the original lines of the new model. The slightly arched window design with new panelling effect between the windows; a high waist line, and unique new concave moulding distinguish the Fisher bodies. This new belt moulding starts at the cowl and completely encircles the body. A slender and brilliantly finished cowl band with parking lamps adds to the exterior beauty. All closed bodies have adjustable driver's seats, new sun visor, slender ebony finish 17-inch steering wheel, ebony finish instrument panel illuminated by two hooded bulbs, Delco-Remy combination transmission and ignition lock on dash depressible beam headlamps operated by foot control, new approved combinatin tail light, stop light and license support, larger Delco-



The 1929 Pontiac Five-passenger Four-door Sedan.

The 1929 Pontiac Five-passeng er Phaeton.

The 1929 Oakland Five-passen ger Phaeton.

The 1929 Oakland—Five-passen ger Four-door Sedan.

—Remy motor driver horn automatic windshield cleaner rear view mirror, theft-proof door locks and exclusively designed running board mats. Massive ten-spoke artillery wheels with large hubs and flanges and straight side balloon tires and standard on all models.

The Oakland Tourer is finished in Talina Brown with Nassau arrange striping and is also available in Gannesseo Blue with gold bronze striping. The Oakland Sedan is available in either Lanvin maroon with gold bronze stripping or Armerial gray with white striping. The Pontiac Tourer is finished in Merrimac beige with burnt orange striping or Galahad gray with Linden cream striping, while the Pontiac Sedan is finished in Wendy blue with cream striping or Merrimac beige with letus cream striping.

THE IRAQUI CABINET

—:o:—

POLICY MUCH THE SAME AS BEFORE

—:o:—

LONDON, April 30.

Baghdad.—The late Premier, Sir Abdul Muhsin Sadun, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. No stir has been created by the change of Cabinet which probably will pursue much the same policy as of the predecessor. The Progressive Party spokesman affirms that the party will support the Cabinet because it is necessary to sustain constitutional responsibilities in the belief that Britain will modify her attitude towards Iraq's national aspirations.—Reuter.

G. I. P. RLY. STAFF

PROTEST AGAINST TIME SCALE

MR. GIRI'S ADVICE TO WORKERS

The 8th Annual General Meeting of the Wadi Bandar Staff Union of the G. I. P. Railway was held at Hirabag on 28th April 1929 under the able presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar.at-Law.

The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and some members had to stand in the gallery. The great enthusiasm that prevailed among the members showed that they were all very serious on their various grievances. Prominent among those present were Mr. M. Fathualla Khan, the vice president of All India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Marshal Fernandez of the B. B. C. I. Railway, Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Swami from Madras, Mr. Shende, Highcourt Vakil, Bombay, and Mr. P. S. Kolhatkar.

Mr. S. C. Joshi M.A. LL. B. President of the Union welcoming Mr. Giri explained to the audience what great work Mr. Giri was all along doing as one of the prominent labour leaders. Mr. Giri was then voted to the chair. After the president has delivered his presidential address the following business was transacted.

THE REPORT OF WORK DONE.

(Mr. Giri's Presidential address has already been published in "the Chronicle" of 30th April.)

Mr. P. S. Bakhale General Secretary of the Union submitted the Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts. The most important achievement the Union could claim was its recognition by the G. I. P. Railway Administration. This question was delayed by the G. I. P. Railway Administration for several years past and Mr. Joshi had to approach the Commerce Member of the Government of India after which interview the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway was obliged to recognise the Union. During the year under report the Union represented a number of grievances of which some have received favourable consideration from the Railway Administration. The financial position of the Union was stated to be sound. The most creditable thing to the Union was that it had a membership of 93 per cent. of the staff on its roll. The Union collected Rs. 1696.13-2 during the year out of which Rs 1524-7-0 were expended leaving a total balance of Rs 1102.0-9 which has been carried forward. The meeting then proceeded to adopt several resolutions. All along great enthusiasm prevailed.

QUESTION OF TIME SCALE.

Feeling was intence on the question of time scale resolution. All the speakers most emphatically protested against the indifferent attitude adopted by the Agent in dealing with with the question of time-scale. Several members of the staff were rotting on a salary of Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. after 20 or 25 years of service. It was brought to the notice of the audience that nearly 75 per cent. of the staff had not received an increase even of a pie in their pay during the last 5 years. Every body was very serious on the point. The discontent was great and the voice of the members implied that if the Agent did not care to consider the question sympathetically it would very likely take a serious form. A strong protest was made against, what the speakers alleged, indiscriminate favouritism shown by the officers.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The President in his concluding speech congratulated the management of the Union on the work it had done. He explained how the Agent of a Railway who was not at first prepared even to see his face had to discuss subsequently several matters regarding staff for some hours. He further stated that if only 70 per cent of the Railway Workers join the Union he had not the least doubt that all the grievances of the Railway Staff could be redressed. Though he was not always in favour of strikes he was quiet convinced that Railway Workers must have a strong organisation, which alone would bring the proper solution to the several grievances of the staff He warned the members and the Management of the Union to have always a broad view and never to sit silent and restrict themselves to Wadi Bandar only but to extend their support to other Railway workers in their organisations.

After Mr. P. S. Kolhatkar had thanked the President the meeting terminated.

What the People Say

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"BHARAT MEN ANGREZI RAJYA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The above book was declared forfeited by the U. P. Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 99/A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898 (Act V of 1898). This mighty section runs as follows:—

"(1) Where—

(as any newspaper, or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1857, or

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the Local Government to contain any seditious matter that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, "stating the grounds of its opinion," declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter, and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty."

Thus you will see the Government ought to have given the grounds of proscription to justify its action. No such ground is stated in my case. Even on enquiry I am refused in toto. The communication which has recently passed between me and Choubey Kunwar Jagdish Prashad's Department might be of much interest to you and to your readers.—Yours, etc.,

R. SAIGAL.

28, Edmonstone Road,
Allahabad.
April 27.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION

19 April 1929.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
United Provinces,
Lucknow.

Dear Sir,

I think you are well aware of the fact that I have decided to challenge the proscription order of my book entitled "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya" and very soon an appeal is going to be filed in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

From the formal Government notification, it is not clear what particular portions of my book are taken objection to; so I do not know where to concentrate in the appeal. By this time I hope the book is thoroughly read and marked. If, so, will you be so good as to inform me these particular portions at a very early date and oblige.

Very truly yours,
Sd. R. SAIGAL.

From Kunwar Jagdish Prashad,
C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Chief Secretary to Government
United Provinces.

To
R. Saigal Esq.,
The Fine Art Printing Cottage,
Allahabad.

Dated Nainital, April 24 1929.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated April 19, 1929, asking this Government to inform you of the particular portions of the book "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya" which they consider to be objectionable. I am directed to say that Government regret that they are unable to accede to your request.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) JAGDISH PRASHAD,
Chief Secretary,

SOCIAL REFORMS IN RAJPIPLA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am one of the youths of Rajpipla. I have read in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th April the letter from Mr. Mehta on "Social Reforms in Rajpipla" and so I hope the following suggestions will not be out of place if they are given a place in your daily.

I quite concur with the idea that the youths alone can do something towards social reforms. It is futile to rely any more on the resolutions passed by the elders. They have got good many other functions to look to and hence most of them bury the resolutions at the place where they are born.

What we need is action alone and nothing else. Fortunately, at present, there are afoot in Rajpipla the activities of Rajpipla Young Men's Association. Though the primary motive of this Association is to provide sufficient outdoor sports to the youths, yet, I think it can very well take up this social function in hand. I hope Mr. Mehta will approach the Association with his suggestions.

Before anything like an Youth League can be formed every youth must strive to make it a point to try his best, to prevent by peaceful means, elder people from following the customs blindly. "Charity begins at home" and so do the reforms too. Every youth should make it a point not to attend any dinner which is held on or other mournful occasions.

It is a fact and nothing but a fact that the poor blindly follow the footsteps of the rich. "Example is better than precept". So the rich should be persuaded by the youths not to squander away money for caste dinners.

It is hopeless to think the Library and Vanita-Vishram as the first necessities of reforms. It is rather a very big leap which requiries a good round sum of money and strenous, continuous labours of experienced people. This can be achieved after the youths have got sufficient experience by combating the evil of caste dinners, which requires moral courage alone for its success.

The first step towards the education of women is not Vanita-Visram but home. It is the duty of every youth to see that young girls are made to think from their very childhood, that they have born not only to die, but to lead a life in the real sense of that term. Their share in society is not less than that of boys! It is the duty of every youth to see that the girls are brought up in a healthy atmosphere.

It is an open secret that our temples-specially Shriji's Mandir—are being made use of not as a place of worship, but as a place where women-folk gather together to back-bite other people and talk silly, nonsensical stories about others. What is most deplorable is that those who are in the position of setting an example to others are the greatest offenders for this respect.

It is the duty of every youth to try his best, without waiting for the co-operation of others, to remove this evil.

It is not necessary that there must be a league in order to bring about some reforms. Let there be some individual actions and immediately birds of the same feathers will gather to-gether. Such an Association would be more lasting and more firm.—Yours etc.,

K. C. PARIKH.

April 28.
A Rd. Hospital, Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11.

MEERUT CASE AND LAWYERS

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—May I be permitted to say a few words through your valuable columns, on the Defence-Fund in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

There is demand for a lac of rupees, which the public are to subscribe for the defence of the 31 accused persons in Meerut "Conspiracy" case. This amount is required to meet all necessary expenses for the defence. The case is likely to last for some months, and so fervent appeals are being made to the public, by ardent patriots (including some patriotic lawyers) to subscribe generously towards this fund. The main expense will be the "Lawyers' fees." And certainly, according to the traditions of the Bar, lawyers must be paid, however rich they may be, because we are told, that unless a lawyer is handsomely paid, his brain never works. In this case, there will at least be two or three eminent lawyers of great repute, engaged, and so these, and their half a dozen satellites will have also to be paid.

For such a pious purpose the public must somehow or other find money to be paid to these honourable gentlemen belonging to such a noble profession. What astonishes a good many of us the most, is, that in spite of all noise, clamour, and tall talk of nationalism, patriotism, and self-sacrifice, are there no genuine patriotic capable lawyers in our country, who would come forward and work free of charge, or at least charge very moderate fees in a case of this nature? I am not wrong when I say that eminent lawyers are generally rich persons. They have amassed a large fortune from their practice. In most cases they do not budge an inch, and extract their full fees. Why, at times, even exorbitant and fabulous fees are demanded and actually paid. The whole point is: Why should not those lawyers who believe in complete Independence, those who are not content even with Dominion Status, those who are the supporters and organisers of the Youth Movement come forward to defend these young men free of costs? Why is a lac of rupees required, and what for?

If eminent wealthy lawyers, who are also great patriots, are not going to make a little sacrifice by offering their services free of charge, then what right have they and the organisers of Youth League to ask millions of middle class men, youths, peasants, and poor workers of this country to pay in order that a large slice may go into the pockets of rich lawyers? Why should there be paid-Counsel, when genuine illustrious men like Diwan Chamanlal, Abhyankar of Nagpur, Sen-Gupta, K. F. Nariman, Jawaharlal Nehru, and last, but not least, the renowned Srinivas Ayengar—all eminent lawyers, all big champions of the Labour-Movement, and all such staunch advocates of complete independence, can render very valuable assistance in this case by appearing as counsel, on behalf of the accused. A hero like Subas Chandra Bose would any day excel some of the best solicitors in preparing the case for the defence. India has had enough of mere lip-sympathisers. We now want genuine patriotic workers.—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BOMBAY RIOTS INQUIRY

—:o:—

Committee Issues Questionnaire to Public

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee which was recently appointed have drawn up a questionnaire and issued it to the public. The terms of reference are:—

"To enquire into the recent disturbances in Bombay, their causes and origin, and the course which they took and the measures adopted by Government to suppress them, and to make recommendations."

REPLIES INVITED.

The Committee invite the public to send their replies either to all questions in the questionnaire or only to the questions in which they are specially interested, or of which they have special knowledge. The replies are to be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Home Department Secretariat, Bombay, and these should reach the Secretary by the 14th May. After receipt of the written statements the Committee will decide which of the members of the Public, who have sent in their statements, they desire to examine orally.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

The oral evidence will commene on Tuesday, the 21st May at 11-30 a.m. and will be taken in the Committee Room on the first floor of the Secretariat, Bombay. The recording of the oral evidence will proceed from day to day from the 21st May onwards, and will be open to the Press.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

(1) What in your opinion were the causes which led to the riots?

(2) What were the immediate causes of the riots?

(3) Were the strikes responsible for the riots? If so, how far?

(4) Were the riots largely due to the hooligan element in Bombay?

(5) What steps, if any, shoud be taken against the hooligan element in Bombay?

(6) (a) How did the kidnapping scare originate?

(b) Trace its course and spread.

(c) How far was the kidnapping scare responsible for the riots?

(d) Can you affix responsibility for starting the kidnapping scare on any person association of persons or class?

(7) Trace the course of the riots giving details of any incidents of which you were an eye-witness.

(8) Were the attacks on the Pathans due to the fact that they were used as strike-breakers or to economic reasons or to what cause?

ACTION BY AUTHORITIES.

(9) What criticism, if any, have you to make against the action taken by the Police?

(10) What criticism, if any, have you to make against the action taken by the Magistrates, Stipendiary and Honorary?

(11) What criticism if any, have you to make against the action taken by the Military?

(12) What criticism, if any, have you to make against the action taken by Government?

(13) Were the measures taken by the Police to protect the workers in the Oil Installations adequate? If not, what further or other measures ought they to have taken?

(14) What criticism, if any, have you to make in respect of the time when the military were called in? If in your opinion they should have been called in earlier when exactly should they have been called in to assist the Civil Power?

PEACE COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

(15) State what assistance was rendered by the Peace Committees and other non-official agencies? Could more use have been made of their services?

(16) (a) Are the Police Force in Bombay City sufficient?

(b) If not, what proposals would you make to strengthen that Police Force?

(7) (a) Is there a Hindu-Muslem tension in the every-day life of Bombay?

(b) If so, what in your opinion is the cause of this tension?

(c) What measures would you propose to do away with this tension and bring about an "entente"?

(18) What in your opinion proved to be the most successful measure taken by the Authorities in the recent riots?

(19) How would you strengthen the hands of the Authorities in dealing with riots in the future?

(20) What measures were taken by Government to suppress the riots?

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(21) What measures other than those taken during the recent riots would you recommend to prevent the occurrence, or minimise the severity, of riots in Bombay in the future?

(22) Does the experience of the recent riots show that any alteration is necessary in the provisions regarding firing by the Military or the Police during riots?

(23) (a) For suppressing a riot, can you suggest any effective measure other than that of opening fire on a crowd?

(b) Would you recommend the use of gas for this purpose?

(24) Does experience show that the Military, the Magistrates or the Police could be used in any better way in dealing with riots than they were used on this occasion?

(25) Do you consider that the enrolment of Special Constables would have helped the Police in this emergency?

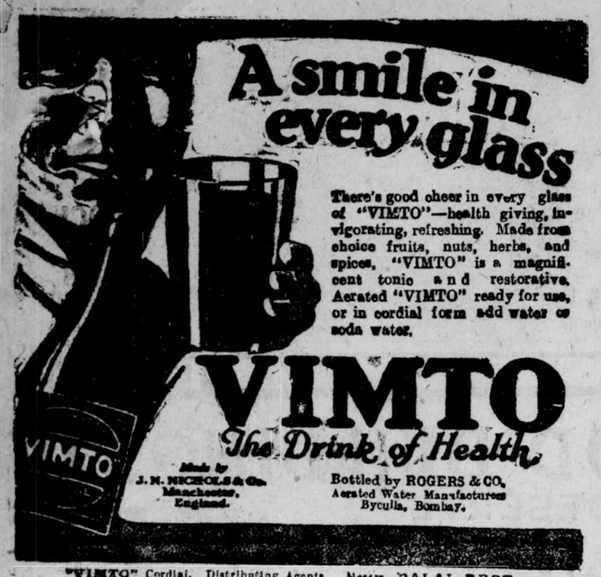
(26) What general recommendations have you to make in connection with the prevention and suppression of riots?

DISCONTENT AMONG PEASANTRY

JOINT CONFERENCE OF BAGLAM AND MALEGAON TALUK AS

SATARA, April 30.

At a meeting of peasants held at Shemli in Bagiam, a resolution condemning the proposed increase of assessment was passed unanimously. It is now proposed to hold a Joint Peasants' Conference of Baglan and Malegaon Talukas and Mr. Nariman and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been approached to attend the Conference.—A. P.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There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath*.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

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NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

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It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

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SWARAJ MOVEMENT TELLS!

Congress Resolutions Shake British Confidence in Indian Securities

NO GOING BACK FROM 18D RATIO

Finance Member's Evasive Reply to Straight Questions

—:o:—

In an interview with the Finance Member with the Government of India last week, Mr. Tairsee, the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce observed:—

My Committee have noted with satisfaction that the Government of India have after all made up their minds to hold an exhaustive enquiry regarding the requirements of Banking in India.

I understand that you have agreed at the Party Leaders Conference in Delhi that the CChairman of the Committee will be an Indian. There is no reference to this in your letter to the Provincial Governments, and we would like to be assured that this information and consequent expectation are well-founded. I need hardly say that a non-official Indian Chairman and Indian majority on a Committee are now regarded as a **sine qua non** of any proper enquiry; and I trust that the Committee which you will constitute will be in full accordance with this. It remains for me to say that we look forward to the result of the enquiry with interest. Let me add that the best expectations of the Indian public in this connection will only be satisfied if Government put on the Committee persons of recognised knowledge and experience of the problem, who will inspire confidence in the public at large.

TYRANNY OF THE PAST.

I do not think I need make any apology for reference to the question of the ratio. My Committee have noted that you referred to placing of the 1|6 ratio on the Statute Book, to use your own words, "**without prejudice.**" Everybody knows of the tyranny of the past and of the dead, through their will and codicils, exercising their influence on their heirs and successors, which they could not when alive. The Exchange policy of Sir Basil Blackett, to which you are heir, exercises naturally an influence on the present policy of the Government of India. You have abstained, and not unnaturally, from expressing your opinion as to whether the Government of India were right or not in forcing the 1|6 ratio on the Statute Book in the manner they did. In paragraph 37 of your speech you put a simple question. I wish, in my turn, to ask you another simple question in this connection. Are the Government of India convinced that the results of going back to the 1|4 ratio will be more harmful to the country than of persisting in the 1|6 ratio, bearing in mind the great privations through which the country is passing, and the greater privations which many in the country still apprehend? You refer in the latter part of paragraph 87 to the assurance that other countries may expect regarding the statutory ratio being of a certain degree of permanence. I do not think it wrong to assert that, what we are most concerned with is, the highest welfare of this country first and last. For guarantee of our good faith towards other countries, it is for the Government to tell them frankly that Government had already tried their hand at putting on the Statute Book a ratio higher than the pre-war ratio, and this was an experiment which had not succeeded. I may say that the bane of Government's currency policy during all these years has been too much attention to the interests of countries other than India, and if you cannot give a convincing proof that the higher ratio is not injuring the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of India, it is only right to expect you to courageously recognise the fact and set matters right before it is too late. May I enquire what there is to prove that the 1|6 ratio had adjusted itself?

WARNINGS WHICH CAME TRUE

The various warnings given by this Chamber and their representative in the Assembly, regarding the worst effects of the 1|6 ratio, have, unfortunately, come but too true, and it is an irony of fate that you should have to be in a perplexing position regarding the ways and means of the Government of India and simultaneously to plead that the higher ratio should not be criticised any further, but be accepted as a settled fact. This brings me to ask whether you have any figures indicating to prove that the condition of trade, commerce and industry of India since 1927 has been normal.

STERLING LOANS.

My Committee had occasion to write to you in the beginning of this year when the Sterling loan of £10 million was floated by the Secretary of State for India in London. Unfortunately, to this representation, referring to an important question like the loan policy of Government, no reply was vouchsafed to us by your Department. A similar representation was addressed by us to the Government of India in 1921 condemning the extravagance of the terms offered to investors in the United Kingdom to the prejudice of the Indian taxpayers and investors. What my Committee cannot understand is why the Secretary of State issues the Indian Sterling loan in January, when the London money market is naturally right, and not in May-July when that market is comparatively easy.

WHY NOT TAP INDIAN RESOURCES.

My Committee regret to note that you have not definitely committed yourself against the raising of loans in the London market. While my Committee do not look upon foreign capital as an untouchable, they are of opinion, and the late Finance Member supported them in this view, that India should be, as far as possible, self-contained with regard to borrowing for public purposes. The response given by the people to different loans which have been raised since the War have encouraged my Committee to believe that if the financial resources of India are properly tapped there will be an adequate response for loan funds required by Government. Such indigenous borrowings will conduce to economic utilisation of funds in the country and even perhaps induce whatever there may be of hidden hoardings in the land to come out, thus helping the banking and industrial progress of the country. My Committee trust, therefore, that your borrowings for Government purposes will be in this country. May I, however, request you in this connection to kindly send a detailed reply to the letter of my Committee sent to your Department in January last, as we shall then be able to know what are the exact reasons, which induced the Secretary of State to float the loan in London at inconvenient dates. If you, Sir, raise your powerful voice in support of our suggestion, it might mean a definite and tangible advantage to India if a Sterling loan has ultimately to be floated in the London money market.

Concluding, I think I can wish you nothing better than that you will have the poetic gift to look at the problems of India as Indians look at them, and, so looking, act in the best interests of the country.

SIR GEORGE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir George Schuster then replied. He was glad that the procedure he had adopted with regard to the Banking Enquiry had met with a good response. It was something of an experiment, and he hoped that it would prove a success. The plan was based on the idea that cooperation was necessary between the best that India could produce and the best that could be available from outside. The Central Committee would be essentially an Indian Committee, which would, before making its final recommendations, consult with experts possessing knowledge of industrial and agricultural credit in other countries, where the banking system has been further developed than in India, say from the United King-States, England and the Continent of Europe. Regarding the question of the Chairman of the Central Committee he gave an assurance that an Indian gentleman would be appointed as Chairman provided a suitable one was forthcoming, and he felt confident that such a one would be available.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

With regard to the ratio question, the Hon. the Finance Member emphasised that if any idea of going back to the 1|4 ratio were entertained, this would create a state of uncertainty which would be disastrous to all business. Nothing was more essential for business than a feeling of security. Nothing was worse than uncertainty as to the whole basis. It was for this reason that he had made so definite a statement in his budget speech, because he thought it was in the best interests of Indian business that all uncertainty should be removed. He was himself convinced, after the most careful and earnest consideration and a full appreciation of the grave responsibility, that it would be far worse for the country to go back now, after four years, to 1|4 than for it to continue with its 18d. ratio. Regarding the demand of the Committee that a comprehensive statement should be issued by Government setting forth in detail the results which have come about with regard to trade and industries in consequence of the adoption of the 18d. ratio, he remarked that the onus of proof lay rather on those who wanted a change and who asserted that the new ratio had proved disastrous. He at least had not tas yet seen any proof forthcoming from which he had been able to convince himself that the 1|6 ratio had proved so disastrous to Indian Commerce and industry that it was worth facing all the possible disadvan ages of making a change now.

INDIA'S CREDIT ABROAD.

He depreeated the suggestion conveyed in the Chairman's speech that his own reference in the Budget debate to the loss of India's credit, implied too great a consideration for interests outside India. When he spoke of the disastrous effects on India's credit he was thinking of India alone, for no country in modern conditions of international trade could afford to sacrifice this, and it was the best interests of India that he had at heart in advocating what he did. Figures again did not support the contention that exports had decreased or imports had increased through the new ratio. The Hon. Member quoted figures in support of his contention.

CHOICE OF DATES.

With regard to the contention of the Committee regarding the Loan programme, he expressed his regret that through an oversight the letter of the Committee had remained unanswered, and he promised to send a reply in detail on his return to Headquarters. He observed that the criticisms of the Committee were wide of the mark and that their remark that the London money market was tight in the beginning of the year was not in accord with his own experience. It was an accepted view in London that the early part of the year was, generally speaking, likely to be the most favourable time for a loan issue. The large disbursements of dividends on January 1st were likely normally to create easy money conditions. He deprecated the suggestion made in the Committee note that the interests of India had been disregarded in the choice of dates for the issue, and remarked that he wished it would be possible for some of the critics to be present in his office from day to day, so that they might see the great amount of care and trouble which was given to the arrangement of these matters. In order that the Committee might understand the position, he gave a detailed account of what had happened in connection with the last loan; how he had decided that a loan was necessary without delay; how the issue had been arranged for early December; how the King's illness had so upset markets that delay was necessary; how in January he had been asked to consider whether he would postpone the loan till May; how he had decided to make an immediate issue first because he anticipated a rise in the bank rate in England and a consequent fall in the price of Government securities, secondly because the money was really needed; how subsequent events had proved this decision to be correct because after the loan had been brought out at 91, its price fell during the next two months to 87. He was convinced if they had not made the issue when they did the results would have been a very serious loss to India. They certainly could not have floated the loan at better than 87 which would have meant a loss of £400,000 sterling; which he doubted very much whether they could have floated it at all. He mentioned incidentally, (though he did not want to overstress the point) that during the period while they were waiting to bring out the loan, there had taken place the All Parties' Conference and the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, and that the resolutions passed then had undoubtedly affected the confidence of the London investment market in Indian securities.

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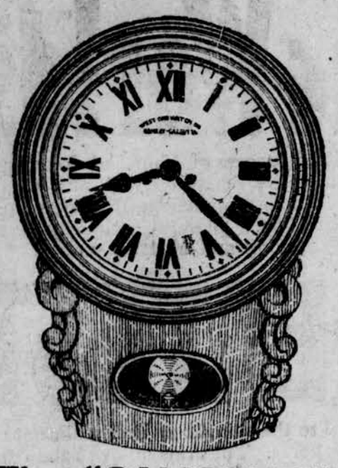

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A FORGOTTEN EXPERIMENT

Continued from page 6.

of a small fee and to give them an opportunity of doing so. the lectures are delivered in the morning at 7 daily."

It was thus a modest experiment undertaken with all the caution necessary and, in the light of the experience achieved uptil now, there was every reason to hope that it would succeed. Difficulties there were but they were foreseen and provided for. Mr. Krishnashastri Chiplunkar writes in his report to the Principal: "The difficulties of conducting a class, like the present are rather peculiar and, therefore, may deserve some notice here. In these lectures one is required not only to elucidate and explain a difficult subject but to create so to speak, a suitable phraseology to give expression to his ideas on that subject. He is obliged to employ old words, encumbered with old associations to signify new ideas and, therefore, he is always liable to be misunderstood unless he is careful and takes precaution to avoid the evil."

MACAULAY MENTALITY.

But the experiment was only short-lived and was discontinued in less than three years. The Macaulay mentality had then seized our educationalists who had begun to believe that high class education through Marathi was an impossibility. Mr. Bhanlarkar was the foremost among them. In less than four months after his appointment he wrote a report in which he stated—"But there is a limit to what we may thus be able to do. *We shall never succeed* with all the improvements we may make in the staff and in the intellectual status of our fresh men to bring our College to a par with any of the English colleges." This diffidence on the part of tutors, combined with the absence of recognition by the University, decided the fate of the experiment. The reports of the tutors at the Vernacular College were "unanimous in the opinion that the Vernacular College has entirely failed as an institution for imparting superior general education through the medium of the Marathi language." These reports point out, among others, the following obstacles to the success of the Institution:—

(a) "The Marathi language itself, is not yet ripe for conveying the higher sciences: there are no books which the students can consult, and the lecturer who has to construct his own terminology, can hardly make himself understood.

(b) "The pupils who are, of course, below the standard of college and high school students cannot take in the ideas meant to be conveyed. Their minds are confused and they complain of the lectures as long and wearisome.

(c) "There is no inducement for any but those who mean to accept Government service as school masters to attend the Vernacular College. Time or money spent on acquiring a little English is a much more profitable investment than the same devoted to acquiring a smattering of science. The higher instruction of the Vernacular College is thought to lead to nothing.

(d) "It is certain that all natives in a place like Poona who possess any curiosity or desire of knowledge for its own sake, desire first of all to learn English. For this purpose they will, if they can, attend the Government high schools."

True, as some of these objections were, they were mostly such as could only disappear after a prolonged trial. Most of these objections are presented even now and will be presented in 2000 A. D., if unfortunately we continue in our schools and colleges the unnatural method of imparting education through a foreign medium.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.

As against this chicken-hearted statements of the Indian staff of the Vernacular College, one may present the statement of the English Principal who says—"To what extent it (the Vernacular College) has advanced during the past two years (1863-65) towards its main end, the giving of a liberal education in Marathi, will be seen on reference to the reports of tutors and the results of the last examination. If the number of its paying pupils be taken as the test, we can boast of little progress and if it is expected that the College will, in any way become a self-supporting institution where young men who can maintain themselves and pay a fee, will crowd within its walks, fascinated by the attraction of science taught in their mother tongue, it requires no augur to foretell the scheme will fail, but if its success be measured by the same standard as its English types, not merely by numbers and amount of fees but by the attainments of the students in the time under tuition, then there is ample reason to be gratified with the results already achieved."

If only the robust confidence of the Principal had weighed with the then Director of Public Instruction instead of the impatient diffidence of his assistants and the Poona Vernacular College were allowed to work for a generation ..... But why should I encroach on your space by indulging in a revarie?

* * * * *

P. S.: For the extracts in this article, I am indebted to Principal S. R. Tavde of the Training College for Men, Poona and to an article in the Progress of Education (July-Sept. 1926) by Mr. R. V. Parulekar.—M. R. P.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 5)

red since 1919; "and it must always be remembered that in this approaching campaign Mr. Gandhi will have the support of many sections of political opinion previously either hostile or indifferent".

SHOCKED.

At this rate we wonder how the incorrigible Die-Hards would feel. They would be veritably "shocked" at the unflagging sympathy of India for King Amanullah, the failure of the Muslim Anti-Nehru Reportwallas at Delhi to show to the Simon Troupe before they left India that Muslim India is deadly opposed to the Nehru Report (thanks to the Nationalist Muslims, including Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Alam and others) —and above all "shocked" at the inevitable rapprochement of the Bengal Swarajists with the Muslim candidates for election to the New Bengal Legislative Council. This will confirm, strengthen and fortify the opinion of the Tories that the Muslims in India are "wallowing in the vice" of being "notoriously an uncertain quantity", and thus be grievously disappointed that they can no more help them in playing the game of "Divide et Impera" in India.

DIE-HARDS' S.O.S. TO THE PRINCES!

The Muslims having now miserably "failed" to stand by British reactionaries in forging our fetters of subjection, the latter are feeling terribly nervous and have finally reposed their trust in the Princes—"the bulwarks of their great Empire" (for such they consider them to be) and are now found tapping at the doors of the Indian Princes—begging them not to betray the Imperialist banner. Commending the attitude of the Princes in regard to the Independence movement started in British India as an excellent snub to the Congressmen, "The Empire Review", pinning its faith in the Princes, states:—

"If the Independence movement sweeps the board in British India the Indian States will be exposed to organised attack along various lines. It will be for Britain to see that her faithful friends are not sacrificed; and that the link which they constitute between Britain and India is strengthened, not weakened in the political adjustment that will follow in consideration of the Simon Commission's Report."

But as ill-luck would have it the Butler Committee's report has let down the Princes most ignominiously. "The Leader" warned us saying that it is the "shadow" of the approaching doom of the Simon Commission's Report. "The Princes who were supposed to have well-snubbed the Congressmen will now quite naturally and most fraternally turn to their own blood allies—their countrymen here, to safeguard their interests by the bond of genuine fellow-ship than vainly look across the Ocean and get thoroughly disillusioned". After all blood is thicker than water and it pays to make up with your brother at home, however acute the transient differences that may arise than throw in one's lot with the stranger and outsider who will decoy you by his fascinating overtures of smoty platitudes.

Rangoon, April 30.—In the case against Phongyi U Wizaya, after the close of the prosecution evidence to-day the accused refused to answer the Court's questions. The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 124-A and fixed May 2 for passing final orders.—A. P.

Rangoon, April 30.—The Chinese airman arrived at Moulmein this afternoon.—A. P.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LALA LAJPAT RAI

—:o:—

Childhood and Early Life

We publish below the second instalment of the autobiography of the late Lala Lajpat Rai. For the first 25 or 30 years of his life he was a believer in Islam (according to the Suni School). He used to recite 'namaz' and to observe the 'ramzan' fast, and he cultivated acquaintances among the Ulemas and Moulvis. When Sir Syed Ahmed started his socio-religious mission, he read Sir Syed's works and became a follower of his. Upto the 20th year he was a Muslim of the Syed Ahmed school which was popularly known as the "natural religion" school. During this period he was antagonistic to Hindnism and the Arya Samaj, and used to criticise the teachings of both in the Brahmo Press. But when I joined the Arya Samaj and he studied the best of Hindu literature, his outlook underwent a radical change, so much so that in old age he has become a Vedantin, and is now a believer in the Vedanta.

MOTHER'S MIRACLE.

Why didn't then my father finally accept Islam? The answer is furnished by my mother's shrewdness and toleration. She did not take much time to discover that her husband's ideas were islamic, and she strove ever after that he should have full liberty of religious belief without discarding the external Hindu garment. She served him as well as she could, and put up with his Islamic ways. My father's Mussalman friends used to come to dine at our house, she would afterward cleanse in fire the utensils they had eaten out of. She would not object even when my father went to the length of bringing with him food cooked in a Mussalman's house, sometimes he would even cook flesh in our own house. But she strove always to make him happy. My mother was very shrewd, but had a wrathful disposition. The variest trifle would upset her. But her love for her children and her husband made her put up with things she despised. She had been born in a family where Sikhism reigned supreme. Her father and mother and brothers were Sikhs. They used to recite Japji and observed Hindu ritual and festivals, they wore long hair and in religious matters they worshipped the Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh scripture). One of the brothers of my maternal grandfather's was a Granthi. My grandmother used to recite Japji and Rehras from 3 hours before day-break till morning. All these people hated Mussalmans and Islam. But by an irony of fate my mother was wedded to a man who was a lover of Islam and a friend of Mussalmans, and who renewed every day his threat to turn Muslim.

When I consider how devoted a Muslim is to his religion, how he regards the propagation of Islam as a bounden duty and how he believes that the highest reward attaches to converting a man to Islam, I can well imagine what great pressure must my father's Muslim friends have brought to bear upon him uptil his 40th year, and often they must have tried to induce him to become a Mussalman openly. That my father did not become a convert to Islam in spite of all these things is nothing short of a miracle—and the credit for having wrought this miracle must go to my mother. I remember full well that whilst I was yet a child she used to shed tears over my father's religious "improprieties" for hours. Sometimes she would not taste food for days together, and would keep heaving sighs of sorrow all the time with her children in her lap. But she would never think of deserting her husband. In fact she always lived with him and was never away from him for any appreciable period of time. She always tried to conceal his religious enormities or improprieties, and put up with everything.

My father always condemned the Hindu religion, and Hindu customs and ritual, and sometimes he used extremely harsh language about the Hindu gods and goddesses. On occasions of Hindu festivals he would not only himself not join the poojah, but would not permit it in the house. But my mother managed to discharge all the duties observed in the orthodox Hindu families. The observances, the poojahs, the shraddhas,—she neglected none of these. Generally she did all this without my father's knowledge. Sometimes she would shut all doors in his absence and be through her orthodox observances before his return. But occasionally she might be taken unawares, or our father might gather from our talk that in his absence she had been occupying herself with idol worship; on such occasions he would lose temper and administer her a scolding. Poor creature, she put up with everything; she would weep and suffer in silence. Our father knew that if he turned Mussalman, our mother would take her children with her and live either at his father's or at her own father's. This my father did not want,—and mother understood him aright in this matter. She, therefore, put up with his religious "improprieties", and never interfered with his liberty of thought.

I cannot sufficiently praise my mother's shrewdness and forbearance, particularly when I recall that my father's income was always meagre one and because of his independent character his job never seemed to be secure. When I was born he was a Persian teacher getting Rs. 25 a month. For 12 or 13 years he got no increment, for he was never given to flattering Inspectors and Headmasters. Within this sum of twenty-five rupees my mother managed to run the house, to perform the religious samskaras of her children to feed them well and clothe them well according to the standards of the people of her status, and even to extend her hospitality to her neighbours and to the needy. My father's salary never rose beyond Rs. 35 a month. In the last 7 or 8 years of his service he was given 2 increments of Rs. 5 a month each time. His pecuniary difficulties ended only when I became a bread-winner at the age of 19.

My mother was altogether unlettered. My father tried several times to teach her, and I also made several efforts—but to no purpose, for besides her bad health household duties and attention to children left her little leisure. She bore ten children, of whom at the time of her death six were alive—2 sons and 4 daughters.

THE SICKLY SCHOOL-BOY.

For my elementary instruction I was taught largely by my father, but partly I was educated at school also. The whole of the period during which I was a primary schoolboy we were living at Rupar (in Ambala district), where my father was a teacher in the District (? Board) School. I usually held the top position in my class, except during my final year, and won numerous prizes. In age I was the youngest in my school, my teacher therefore admired me and loved me. At the age of 13 I passed the middle school examination and then arrived In Lahore for further education. Subsequently the Education Department gave me a monthly stipend of seven rupees and from Lahore I went away to Delhi. I was a student there for nearly 8 months. There I was keeping ill-health. Mine was a sickly boyhood. Rupar where we lived for 8 years was a malarious town. Malaria raged there for more than six months in the year. Sometimes the whole family would be down with fever. Malaria in Rupar enlarged my spleen. I was not in good health when I went to Delhi. There I lived at the hostel, and found that the climate did not suit me either. More than half of the period of 8 months that I spent there was passed in illness. But my teachers were pleased with me there also. Six months after my moving to Delhi my father was transferred to Simla, and that being a pretty expensive place he could not take his family with him. My mother took the children to Jagraon, and I also lived there with her.

I was married in 1877 when my age was twelve years and a half. When I left Delhi for Jagraon I was 14 and a half and it was then I brought my wife to my mother's house. Before that I never had a word with my wife, and, in fact, had not even seen her.

The rest of 1879 I spent at home (Jagraon) serving my mother and my brothers. Early in 1880, I joined the Mission High School at Ludhiana, and the headmaster finding in me a promising boy granted me a scholarship also. But illness did not leave me alone even at Ludhiana and I could not continue there for more than 2 or 3 months. Fortunately in April, 1880, my father was transferred from Simla to Ambala and my mother joined him there with the children. I had not been there quite two months when I fell dangerously ill. For nearly four months I could not leave the bed. The doctor operated upon my abcess twice or thrice and I was getting fever also. Apart from his duties at school my father attended me day and night and my mother also gave all the time other household work left her, to nursing me. When I think of those days I feel so sorrowful that I should have been such a source of trouble to my parents.

This misfortune continues through whole of the rainy season and that year the rain was also excessive: twice or thrice it continued raining cats and dogs for a fortnight at a stretch. My father had been able to get a splendid house for a cheap rent, but the house had been newly built and the roofs leaked. It so happened several times that my parents had to spend the night practically in shifting the children's beds again and again. And during the day the mother had to cook food with wet fuel She had no servant to assist her. And my father after six hours' work at school nursed me day and night. I have been a source of trouble and anxiety to my parents all my life, but that year I put them to so much trouble that I can never possibly forget it.

At last my illness ended with the rains and in two months' time I prepared for the Entrance (Matriculation) examination. In November, 1880, I went to Lahore to appear in the examination. This was my second visit to Lahore, the first having been paid in May, 1878.

I could never imagine then that Lahore would play such an important part in my life. Lahore in those days was very different from what it is to-day. The numerous educational institutions that we see to-day had not yet sprung into existence, and there was no street-lighting and no sanitary arrangements worth the name. I remember well, when I alighted on the railway platform and engaged a porter to carry my luggage, a policeman was shouting to warn the passengers against thieves and burglars and as my porter trudged along narrow lanes my heart trembled lest he should make away with my things. But my fears were groundless. My porter was a Hindu from the hills, and "western civilization" not yet having much headway, the morals of the honest, truthful hill folk had yet to be contaminated by contact with the 'people of the plains'.

Two of my father's friends were in Lahore at that time. One of these was Pt. Shiv Narain Agnihotri, and the other was Lala Bhiwani Das who was studying for his M.A. at the Government College. L. Bhiwani Das had been a pupil of my father's, and was therefore much attached to him. He was living in the College Hostel, where I put up with him. (That house is now occupied by L. Hans Raj). L. Bhiwani Das treated me with much affection and was of great help to me in preparing for the examination. In particular he gave me some notes about physical science. I had read a book on physical science, but had never seen scientific instruments until L. Bhiwani Das showed me these. In short he was very hospitable to me in every way.

The University of the Punjab was yet in its infancy, and in fact had not even been granted all the privileges of a University. Doctor Leitner was at that time guiding the policy of the University, and he wanted to model it on a different pattern altogether from that on which the other Universities had been fashioned. He would make it into a purely Oriental University imparting education through the media of oriental languages. But he wanted it to grant the same degrees and diplomas to its successful students that the other Universities were issuing. For the entrance examination a student could take up eight subjects. The examinations were by no means stiff.

Even in northern India the Calcutta University held the supremacy. That was regarded to be the only pucca University. Its examinations and degrees and diplomas were given much better recognition But people did take examinations at the Lahore University College as well, for Dr. Leitner gave away many scholarships to popularise his University. I took both the examinations. The Calcutta University examined you only in four compulsory subjects—English, Mathematics, History and Geography, and Persian or Sanskrit or Arabic. For the Punjab examination I took up in addtion to these Arabic, Physical Science and Urdu, Arabic I had been taught by my father. Because of his Islamic ideas Arabic had special attraction for him. and he took great pains that I may learn it also. But I could never feel interested in it. Though in my boyhood I had to give considerable time to the Arabic language and its grammar, I really never was well up in it. In fact three months prior to the examination I had ceased to pay any heed to it, and in appearing in the examination for Arabic I was merely trying my luck. I returned from the examination room after handing over a blank answer book (in the Grammar paper). But in the paper for Arabic language I got 13 marks out of 15. In Physical Science also I was as ignorant as in Arabic. But in January, 1880 (1881?) the results were known and I was successful in both the Calcutta and the Punjab examinations. The Calcutta University examination I passed in the First Division, and in the Punjab examination held the 53rd. place in a list of 106 successful students.

—"The People".

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

—:o:—

The Managing Committee of the Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore, has decided in appreciation of Principal Raghbar Dayal's services to the College, to give an allowance of Rs. 100 to the family of the deceased Principal. This allowance will last for 10 years.—("Tej").

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi":—Baqr-Id is approaching nearer. The Mussalmans have of late suffered a great deal as a result of the quarrels over the cow-slaughter and day by day they are getting weak. It is, therefore, the duty of the Mussalmans to sacrifice sheep and goats and abstain from sacrificing the cows.

"Tej" writes:—Gandhi caps made of foreign khaddar are now on sale in Delhi. The users of genuine Swadeshi cap should be on their guard while purchasing these caps.

Mahashay Rajpal's shop which was closed since the attack was made on his life, is now re-opened. The armed police and guarding the shop day and night.—("Bande Mataram").

"King Amanullah has, by proclaiming general amnesty to all the insurgents, once again given proof his humanity. Another man in his place would have never done this act. But King Amanullah loves his nation. Although they are ignorant folks, yet they are his subjects after all. He has also addressed a similar letter to Bacha-e-Saqqa and has assured him that he bears no ill-will towards him since he is nothing but a tool in the hands of others. King Amanullah has asked him to abstain from committing any bloodshed. But it is unlikely that wretch will ever isten to this advice."—("Bande Mataram").

TURKEY ACCEPTS SOVIET INVITATION

A REFUGE FOR LEON TROTSKY

Turkey has accepted the Soviet Russian invitation to take part in the Protocol signed in Moscow on February 9 between the Soviet and Poland, Rumania. Estonia and Latvia.

It was to be expected that Turkey would adhere to the Protocol which the Soviet has made with the various border States. The relations between Republican Turkey and Soviet Russia have always been cordial, writes "the Times" correspondent from Turkey, and the position of Suritch, the Bolshevist Ambassador in Angora, is almost a privileged one. He is the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and has become the intimate friend of many prominent Turkish politicans.

It was largely through Suritch's influence that the Turkish Government agreed to accept Leon Trotsky who was deported to Constantinople from Odessa in February Suritch and Trotsky are old friends. and the former was able to prevail on the Turks to grant the necessary visa. It would appear that Suritch was also able to ensure that the Turkish Press would preserve absolute silence regarding the exile's arrival in Constantinople. Although every important newspaper in the world has reported that Trotsky is now in Turkey, up to date there has been no mention of his name in the Turkish Press excepting for one or two reproductions of telegrams and articles which have appeared abroad. Trotsky who is known as Seipoff or Zaidoff, is living a very retired life in Constantinople, and appearently would welcome the prospect of being able to proceed to Western Europe. So far his attempts to obtain permission to enter Germany and France have failed, but he has not given up hope of being allowed to go to Germany.

REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Although Turkey will not tolerate Communist propaganda within its borders, the Soviet Government has recently redoubled its efforts to win Turkish sympathy. The revolution in Afghanistan has furnished the Bolshevist Press with the opportunity of spreading a number of reports regarding British policy in Afghanistan. It has alleged that the Government of India has used every means at its disposal in order to secure Amanullah's downfall and put in his place an Afghan ruler with pro-British tendencies, and that Great Britain wishes to retard Oriental development, and is opposed to any progress east of Constantinople. unless it be in countries under British domination. These allegations have been considerably fortified by the tone of certain sections of the German Press. They have also been supplemented by the recent declarations of Jelani Khan, Afghan Ambassador in Angora, who before departing for Moscow stated to the official Turkish Press that British aeroplanes were constantly infringing Afghan sovereignty by flying over Afghanistan.

King Amanullah was, of course a friend of the present Turkish Government, and it is no secret that the Ghazi and the other members of the Government were greatly disappointed when he abdicated. During his visit to Angora last summer Amanullah received every encouragement in connexion with the Westernizing reforms which he had introduced in Afghanistan. Turco-Afghan collaboration became, indeed, exceedingly close. Many Afghan officers were sent to Turkey to undergo military training, while an important Turkish Military Mission under Kiazim Pasha, Sub-Chief of the General Staff. was sent to Kabul to reorganize and train the Afghan Army. In addition. Afghan girls came to Turkey to be educated and Turks went to Afghanistan, where they were employed in civilian posts.

A NOTABLE PARSI POET

THE LATE K. H. D. CECIL

J. S. T. writes:—

There has recently passed away in Marseilles in the person of the late Mr. Khersedji H. Dastur, a notable Parsi poet and dramatist who, under the pseudonym of K.H.D. Cecil, some years ago earned for himself in England no small recognition as a gifted writer of verse and drama, of whom considerable things were at one time expected.

Though he wrote all his books under the pseudonym of K.H.D. Cecil, his identity as an Indian poet was early revealed to the English public by the late Mr. W. T Stead, whose admiration of Mr. Cecil's poetical gifts often found most generous expressions in his "Review of Reviews". In 1908 Mr. Stead went as far as to address a letter to the Parsi community on his behalf, drawing its attention to Mr. Cecil's genius and the need to help him out of the impecunious position in which Mr. Stead found him, so as to enable him to prosecute his literary work free from financal anxieties and troubles. Unhappily Mr. Steady's appeal was productive of but a meagre response.

His first book entitled "Poems", was published in 1903, a volume containing fluent verse on various subjects, which received a very encouraging reception in the English press. But it was a drama, published three years later, which brought him into real prominence. It was called "The Historical Tragedy of Nero". It was published when he was only twenty-five years of age, and the genius of the young Parsi author was recognised quickly. Out of the many reviews of this remarkable book it may be permissible to quote a few lines on appreciation by that fine critics, the late Mr. A. J. Symonds, who writing in the "Saturday Review" said: "In this long and worthy play the note is an unvarying maintenance of the Elizabethan idiom. Even the mechanical structure, alteration of scenes and variation of note by which the story is developed suggest the Shakesperian model. There is imagination in it, power of teiling a story and a wonderful absorption of the Elizabethan vocabulary and substantive turn of phrase."

His next "The Poet and His Soul" saw him in still higher flights. In this book he gave in dialogue form a series of imaginative discourses on the nature of the soul and God, the divinity of Christ, the philosophy of Destiny and the doctrine of Eternal Punishment. "The book abounds in passages of great poetic merit," declared "The Spectator," and added "the stanza where the poet repeats the Tradition of the Fall is full of throbbing Swinburnian music." In the Coronation year, Mr. Cecil brought out a long poem on the coronation of King George, which bore the title of "Coronation Poem and Love Songs". From a budget of many volumes of coronation poetry Mr. Cecil's book was singled out by many reviewers as one of outstanding performance. "It has more than merit enough," said the "Times Literary Supplement," "to rank it among the best pieces of the kind which this year's auspicious occasion is bringing forth," and the love songs in this volume were declared by the "Academy" as "very beautiful, delicated and charming, without exception".

But this was destined to be Mr. Cecil's last volume, as after that, from 1908 to his recent melancholy death, he was not able to publish anything on account of his increasing struggles in a condition of continued privation. He was ever writing, but found no means of publishing what was accumulating on his hand. Under the circumstances, no final word can be pronounced as yet on this most gifted poet, and no full estimate of his achievement can be obtained till all that he has left behind him has been published. But it is believed by those who know what he has left that with their publication which will make several volumes of poems and dramas, he will earn, even though posthumously, a just recognition of his genius to be ranked as one of the greatest of Indian poets who have ever written in the English language.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 27 April, 1929 280.000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 27 April 1929 1,500,000.

Total: Total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 27 April 1929 1.780.000.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 2 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

General Member Busy Finding Way Out of Impasse

FRANK TALK WITH BOTH PARTIES

The Main Bone of Contention

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN MILL AREA

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the General Member of the Government of Bombay, who on hearing the news about the general strike in the mil l industry specially came down to Bombay from Mahableshwar had separate informal conference at the Secretariat on Wednesday with the representatives of Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill-owners' Association. The intention of the General Member in arranging these conferences is to find out some sort of basis on which a compromise can be negotiated with a view to put an end to the unfortunate general strike. In the morning at 11 o'clock, the General Member was closeted with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union with whom he had a frank discussion on a number of points arising out of the strike situation. At 13-30, he had a separate conference with the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association from whom he tried to ascertain the owners' point of view. His idea in meeting the two parties to the dispute in separate conferences was to make sure whether any useful purpose would be served by calling a joint conference of both the parties and whether they were in a proper mood for such a joint conference.

WORKERS VIEW POINT.

In the earlier conference with the General Member, the Girni Kamgar Union was represented by Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Deshpande, Ranadive, Kandalkar, Joshi, B. T. Alwe, Zilu Bhiwa and Tawade. The representatives of the Union explained to the General Member their version of the origin of the general strike. Off and on, the General Member asked questions so as to fully elucidate the situation so far as Labour was concerned. The conferences were held "in camera". It is, however, understood that Labour representatives insisted on the resumption of the "status quo." They declared that it was none of their fault if through the mistakes of the owners they were constrained to resort to a general strike the existence of which they regretted as much as anybody else, if not more.

SPECIFIC DEMANDS.

The Union representatives confined the discussion to the following specific demands:—

(1) That the policy of victimisation which is being pursued by the owners should immediately stop.

(2) All workers who are now on strike including the old operatives in the Wadia Mills should be forthwith reinstated.

(3) The Mill Committees should be allowed to function without any impediments being brought in their way.

(4) The collection of Union funds within the mill premises should not be prohibited.

(5) That the Mill-owners' Association should give full recognition to the Girni Kamgar Union.

(6) That the owners should put a stop to their surreptitious efforts to crush the Labour Unions.

The Union representatives made it clear to the General Member that they would not entertain any idea of compromise so far as the above demands were concerned. In fact, they regard the acceptance of these demands as a condition precedent to the resumption of work by the strikers.

GENERAL MEMBER'S WARNING.

The General Member, it is reported, patiently heard all that the representatives had to say. He warned the Labour leaders against the consequences of a general strike.

Above all he brought home to them that in the interests of the industry and in the interests of all concerned it was necessary to arrive at a settlement which would end the unfortunate strike. The conference with the Girni Kamgar Union representatives was over after the General Member had closely acquainted himself with their viewpoint.

CONFERENCE WITH OWNERS.

In the informal conference which the General Member had with the Mill-owners' Association, the latter was represented by Mr. H. P. Mody (Chairman), Mr. Lalji Naranji (Deputy Chairman), Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. D. F. Batlivala and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary).

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN MILL AREA

—:o:—

There was no change in the mill strike situation on Wednesday. The stray assaults on the black legs by the strikers continued and the police had a busy time in maintaining order. On Tuesday evening the strikers got furious and began to throw stones at the Textile mill and molest those who went to work. Consequently, a Parsi Jemadar had to resort to firing in the air.

MUSLIM WORKERS ESCORTED BY POLICE.

On Wednesday morning, the police escorted the Mahomedan workers of the Textile mill to their work from Elphinstone Road station and in the evening they were again escorted to the station by armed police. These men reside at Madanpura and are not the members of the Girni Kamgar Union.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

The volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union continued vigorous picketing with the result that all along the mill area from DeLisle Road to Dadar and Parel, except Textile, Spring, Century, Framji Petit and Atlas, all mills were close down. The Manekji Petit, Bomanji Petit, Khatau Makanji, Hindustan, Bradbury, Indian Manufacturing and Simplex mills worked as usual with a full complement of operatives.

The strikers held a meeting on Wednesday morning at Tulsi Pipe Road when their leaders exhorted them to hold on till all their demands were granted.

NOTICES TO CLERICAL STAFF.

Consequent on the strike and the trade depression some of the mills have already served notices to their clerical staff to the effect that their services would be dispensed with from the end of this month.

THE OWNERS' CONTENTION.

The representatives of the Mill-owners' Association explained their position and expressed their anxiety for the speedy settlement of the general strike which they regard as unjust and ill-advised. Their main contentions are: (1) That the present strike was called by the Girni Kamgar Union without the slightest justification for it; (2) That it was called without giving due notice to the management and hence the action amounted to a deliberate infringement of the agreement mutually arrived at between the owners and the labour representatives. The suggestion of the Girni Kamgar Union regarding the reinstatement of 6,000 old employees of the Wadia Group of mills is, in the opinion of the representatives of the Association, utterly unjustifiable. These representatives, however, have no objection to considering at a joint conference the other secondary issues raised by the Girni Kamgar Union.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

Looking to the attitude taken up by the representatives of both the Union and the Association, it seems that the principal bone of contention between the two parties is regarding the reinstatement of the 6,000 old operatives of the Wadia mills. On no account and under no circumstances, it seems, can the labour representatives be made to yield on this point. The Girni Kamgar Union is emphatically of the opinion that all talk of friendly negotiations is futile unless and until these dismissed operatives of the Wadia Mills are reinstated in their places. Their demand for the reinstatement of these men is stated to an irreducible minimum. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, two of the prominent leaders of the Union said that reduced to a minimum their demand was the resumption of the 'status quo' of the 1st March, 1928, which demand, they maintained, was agreed to by the owners when the last general strike was called off as a result of the compromise between the two parties. The facts of this extremely complex case appear to be that on March 1, the Wadia Mills employed some nine-thousand and odd operatives. All these operatives had taken part in the last general strike. When the mills resumed work the agents of the mills substituted nearly 6,000 of the old men by new recruits. This action is regarded by the labour leaders as a breach of the agreement arrived at between the two parties and a definite challenge to the Girni Kamgar Union. The owners' plea on this point seems to be that it is perfectly within the competence of owners to select their own men for the job. They can never brook the idea of this privilege of theirs being tampered with by anybody.

THE 6,000 OPERATIVES.

The reinstatement of the 6,000 old operatives of the Wadia Mills is, indeed, a sore point on which the contending parties are as much removed from each others as the poles. As the matters stand to-day, the prospects of a happy compromise are in no sense bright. There are reasons to presume that even the general Member shares this common belief. When he ran post-haste to Bombay from Mahableshwar, he had high hopes that after a frank discussion with both the parties, he would be in a position to evolve a formula for friendly negotiations which would be acceptable to both the parties and which would ultimately lead to the calling off of the unfortunate general strike. Wednesday's Conferences must have slightly chilled his enthusiasm. For the present he seems to be at a loss to offer any suggestion which one or the other party would not summarily reject. He is very much embarrassed over the situation as it has presented itself to him. He has not, however, given up hopes of finding out a 'via media' sooner or later. In his own way he is doing his level best to bring the two parties as near as possible. He has not yet made up his mind finally whether he should call a joint conference of all the parties concerned or not.

PROSPECT OF JOINT CONFERENCE.

Quite naturally, he believed that a joint conference would serve no useful purpose unless preliminary ground for such a conference is prepared beforehand by methods of conciliation. If at all he calls a joint conference he will take extreme precaution to see that the already strained relations between the contending parties are not further estranged. He has, therefore, put off the suggested joint conference till a later day till he makes up his mind one way or the other. He has, in the meanwhile, again invited the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union to meet him to-day (Thursday) in an informal conference. The idea behind this second conference evidently seems to be that the Union might get an opportunity to reply to any of the arguments or contradict any statements made by the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association. He has also invited the Bombay Textile Labour Union to send its representatives to meet him in an informal conference. After both these conferences are over he will decide whether or not he should call a joint conference of all the parties concerned. Despite the gloomy aspect of the situation, hopes are being entertained in all quarters that something would turn up which would bring about a happy settlement within the range of possibility.

GENERAL MEMBER INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla explained the situation very nearly on the same lines as it is described here. He said he would do everything in his power to avert a greater calamity. He would call a joint conference the moment he saw that the time was propitious for it. The General Memer intends to stay in Bombay as long as it is necessary. To-day (Thursday) he meets the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union at the Secretariat at 11 a.m.

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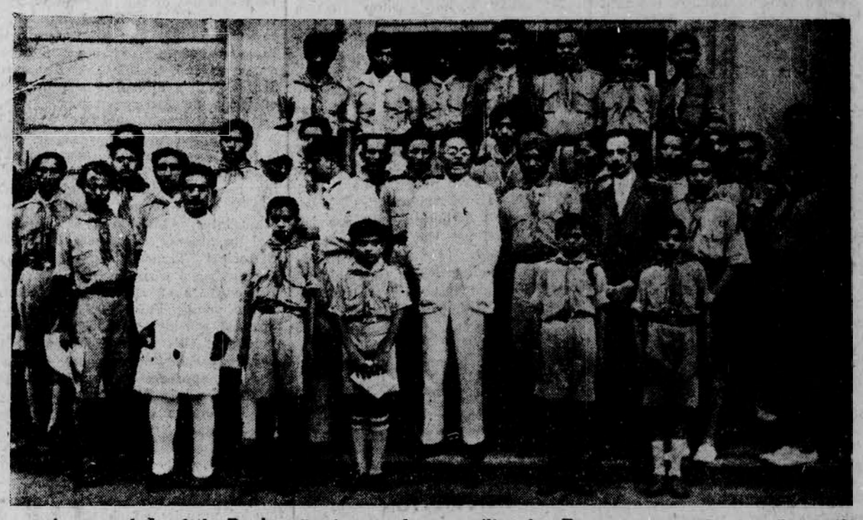
Off to International Jamboree



A group photo of the Bombay Contingent who are sailing for Europe to attend the International Scout Jamboree. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Scout Commissioner is seen in the centre. The photo was taken at C. J. Hall where a meeting was held to give the Scouts a public send-off.

Parliament House Burnt Down

SOFIA, April 30.

The Bulgarian Parliament House has been seriously damaged by fire. It is unlikely that it will be repaired before the next session.—Free Press Beam Service.

Rt. Hon. Sastri Sails for E. Africa

BOMBAY, May 1.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri sailed on Wednesday for East Africa by the s.s. "Ellora."

A large and distinguished gathering of citizens was present to wish him bon voyage. Among those present were Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. Natarajan, the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Kaikobad Adenwalla, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. R. R. Bakhale and several other members of the Servants of India Society, Mr. S. A. Waiz, Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and Messrs. Jamnadas and Kanji Dwarkadas.

S. I. RY. STRIKE CASE

Sircar and Chetty's Appeal Rejected

JUDGE SAYS "SENTENCES ARE LENIENT"

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 1.

Justices Waller and Ananthakrishna Iyer delivered judgment this morning dismissing a criminal appeal preferred by Messrs. Singaravelu Chettiar and Mukundlal Sircar against their conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chingleput Sessions Judge for alleged railway offences during the late S. I. Ry. strike.

Justice Waller confirming the conviction characterised the sentence as lenient.—Free Press.

LABOUR PARTY AND HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION

GOVT'S. PRESENT ARRANGEMENT NOT TO BE BINDING HEREAFTER

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tom Jonston, the Official Labour spokesman in the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, followed Mr. Amery and said that as regards Kenya, the Labour Party would hold their hands absolutely free to support the majority report of the Hilton-Young Commission. Labourites would not be bound directly or indirectly by any arrangement which might shortly be made. "We hold ourselves free in every direction to push forward civilisation franchise on the basis of equality. No colour-bar or caste should be created in the East Africa." He hoped in the meantime, no further alienation of land would be permitted and indirect forced labour would be discouraged.—Reuter.

MR. HOTSON COMING TO BOMBAY

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, left for Bombay on Wednesday morning. In an interview he stated that his visit was not so much in connection with the mill strike, but with the maintenance of peace and order in view of the recent assaults on workmen and the communal disturbances.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON, May 1.

The Riga correspondent of the "Times", states that the Soviet Government has permitted the importation of Chinese labour for harvesting the cotton crop. The Trade Unions having protested against this importation of non-Union foreign labour, the Government have pointed out that the cotton harvest of 1928 was a failure mainly owing to labour difficulties. Consequently the Government refused to take any risk this year.—Free Press Beam Service.

GUARDIANS OF MASSES!

Britain's Right to be in India

LORD PEEL ON TRADE IMPLICATION

LONDON, May 1.

Britain had rights in India as well as duties, said Sir Stephen Demetriadi, at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce. He declared that no British Government whatever its political colour, could afford to ignore those rights. The trade organisations concerned in the sale of Indian produce should show their willingness to admit to the membership His Majesty's Indian subjects and so remove any feeling of inequality of treatment. Equally, the people of India had rights of which we were guardians. The vast bulk of Indians were not interested in self-government but in good Government. Let us pursue our way slowly and cautiously, uninfluenced by the outcry of agitators and attempted terrorism of anarchists, and with due regard to the rights of Princes and Englishmen in India and good Government of India's teeming millions. If we failed to protect the interests of inarticulate masses because those who demanded the change were loud and vociferous it would remain an indelible blot on the honour of Britain.

TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA.

Lord Peel said he was afraid we often took our trade relationship with India too much for granted and forgot what if implied. We were India's best customer. In fact, she found this market for her surplus was of immense benefit to Indian agriculturists. He hoped that in the near future there would be a great change for the better in the agricultural sphere. The Agricultural Commission's Report had been of great value in directing attention to agricultural work in India. Increase in the health and purchasing power of Indian agriculturists would have a great effect on our present unemployment. If the Indian market was curtailed the effect could easily be imagined. True, the trade had fallen off in certain directions in recent years but British fair dealing and fine workmanship would eventually regain the lost ground.

Referring to the Indian Tariff Board, he suggested that the firms wanting to make representations should approach the Tariff Board. It was no use British firms approaching the Secretary of State on such matters. He stressed the need for British merchants to establish permanent agents in India and instanced new rules of the Stores Department of the Government of India necessitating a more careful surveillance by agents in India. Also the merchants should take advantage of the Air service and visit their branches in India.

Concluding, he said he was confident that the Simon Commission would enable Parliament to find a solution without sacrificing any interests and which would fulfil the pledge of 1917 on terms honourable to Britain and India. He added that no settlement could hope to be enduring which did not work in the spirit of co-operation and goodwill.—Reuter.

Help to Indian Workers

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM RESOLVE

LONDON, May 1.

The International Executive of the League Against Imperialism, has passed a resolution calling on all its affiliated institutions, numbering 120, to support the Indian workers struggling against Capitalism and British Imperialism, by every moral and material means at their disposal.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN LATAVIA

LONDON, May 1.

Riga. The Latvian authoritives have forbidden May Day demonstration. The police raided the Communist Headquarters and seized correspondence from the Communist International threatening to discontinue the financing of the Latvian comrades unless the latter demonstrated on May Day.—Reuter.

BERLIN POLICE CLASH WITH COMMUNISTS

BERLIN, May 1.

There have been clashes between the Police and the Communists, following May Day celebrations. It is reported that two policemen have been murdered. It is further reported that instructions had been issued from Moscow to Communist Headquarters threatening the withdrawal of all monetary support from such Communists as do not show additional or more than usual activity to-day.—Free Press Beam Service.

STOP PRESS

MAY DAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 1.

London's May Day procession to Hyde Park was smallest for many years. Demonstrations at Oslo were delayed till evening when they were held indoors and those at Stockholm were postponed till 5th May both owing to bad weather.

At Paris proceedings were very quiet notwithstanding fact that 2,283 precautionary arrests were made. Police seized copies of newspaper "Le Premier Mai" which today replaced well-known newspaper "Le Humanite."

At Moscow half million participated in demonstrations feature of which was march past Lenins tomb.

Hundred demonstrators were arrested at Tokio but on whole day was quiet at Tokio and Yokohama.

At Antwerp Communist meeting was broken up in consequence of dispute between supporters of Stalin and Trotsky. Two persons were arrested.—Reuter.